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8.00 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m.... „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
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2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
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11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 „ ... „ 15 „
5.30 „ to 6.00 „ ... „ 10 „
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| Stations | No. 3 Through Express. | No. 5 Local. | No. 7 Through Slow. | No. 9 Local. | No. 11 Through Express. | No. 13 Through Express. | No. 15 Local. | No. 17 Local. | No. 19 Local. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep | 7.25 | | 8.35 | | 12.35 | 4.10 | | | |
| SHEK LUNG dep. | 9.40 | | 11.18 | | 2.40 | 6.76 | | | |
| Shum Chun dep. | 10.25 | 8.05 | 4.30 | 11.45 | 3.20 | 7.10 | 5.30 | Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays excepted. 6.25 | Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only. 5.00 |
| Sheung Shui dep. | — | 8.12 | 4.37 | 11.52 | — | — | 5.37 | 6.31 | 5.07 |
| Fanling dep. | — | 8.15 | 4.41 | 11.56 | — | — | 5.40 | 6.34 | 5.11 |
| Taipo Market dep. | — | 8.25 | 4.52 | 12.06 | — | — | 5.49 | 6.43 | 5.18 |
| Taipo dep. | — | 8.32 | 4.58 | 12.11 | — | — | 5.55 | 6.45 | 5.21 |
| Shatin dep. | — | 8.44 | 5.12 | 12.24 | — | — | 6.04 | — | — |
| Yaumati dep. | — | 8.56 | 5.28 | 12.36 | — | — | 6.15 | — | — |
| Hung Hom dep. | — | 9.02 | 5.32 | 12.42 | — | — | 6.20 | — | — |
| KOWLOON arr. | 11.05 | 9.05 | 5.35 | 12.45 | 4.00 | 7.60 | 6.22 | 7.10 | 5.45 |

UP TRAINS.

| Stations | No. 4 Local. | *No. 6 Through Express. | No. 8 Through Slow. | No. 10 Local. | No. 12 Through Express. | No. 14 Local. | No. 16 Local. | *No. 20 Through Express. | No. 22 Local. | No. 24 Local. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| Last Ferry leave ....H.K. | 6.35 | 7.55 | 9.15 | 10.15 | 11.55 | 1.15 | 1.35 | 3.15 | 5.08 | 6.25 |
| KOWLOON dep. | 6.50 | 8.05 | 9.30 | 10.28 | 12.10 | 1.28 | 1.48 | 3.30 | 5.18 | 6.50 |
| Hung Hom dep. | 6.54 | — | 9.36 | 10.33 | — | 1.32 | 1.52 | — | 5.22 | 6.54 |
| Yaumati dep. | 7.00 | — | 9.43 | 10.40 | — | 1.38 | 1.58 | — | 5.27 | 6.59 |
| Shatin dep. | 7.11 | — | 9.56 | 10.52 | — | 1.48 | 2.09 | — | 5.39 | 7.11 |
| Taipo dep. | 7.24 | * | 10.08 | 11.04 | — | 2.01 | 2.21 | * | 5.52 | 7.24 |
| Taipo Market dep. | 7.27 | — | 10.15 | 11.08 | — | 2.05 | 2.25 | — | 5.56 | 7.27 |
| Fanling dep. | 7.37 | — | 10.32 | 11.17 | — | 2.14 | 2.34 | — | 6.01 | 7.35 |
| Sheung Shui dep. | 7.40 | * | 10.35 | 11.20 | — | 2.18 | 2.37 | * | 6.07 | 7.38 |
| Shum Chun arr. | 7.45 | — | — | 11.25 | — | 2.23 | 2.41 | — | 6.12 | 7.43 |
| dep. | — | 8.50 | 11.00 | — | 12.55 | — | — | 4.15 | — | — |
| SHEK LUNG dep. | — | 10.55 | 3.10 | — | 2.31 | — | — | 6.05 | — | — |
| CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) arr. | — | 11.45 | 5.24 | — | 3.40 | — | — | 7.15 | — | — |

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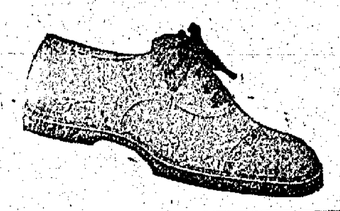

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## MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON RUSSIA

### OPTIMISTIC SPEECH.

"The French spirit is almost better than I have ever seen it. . . . The Russian will recover and become as formidable as he ever was." These were the two most striking points in a short speech which the Prime Minister delivered to the members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery recently.

I have just returned from Paris, he said, where I had the pleasure of meeting some of the leading representatives of the French Press, and had a very useful and satisfactory talk with them. I am very glad to be able to say the French spirit is almost better than I have ever seen it. (Hear, hear.) That is very remarkable, because it is at the end of the third year of a war which has meant a good deal more to them than to us, for they have suffered horrible, and the enemy is still in their country. And there is also the sense of discouragement which might have come from the great collapse of the Russian armies. But in spite of that the French spirit was as buoyant and courageous and resolute as I have ever seen it. (Cheers.) I thought you would perhaps like to hear what the temper and spirit of the people was, because it depends very largely upon that whether we shall get through successfully right to the end. If the French and ourselves hold together, I think we shall be able to get through our Russian troubles. (Cheers.) The Russian is an incalculable person. He fights well when you do not expect him to fight at all, and he fights badly when you expect him to fight well. Now he has suddenly collapsed, but my conviction, based upon the information we have got, is that the Russian will recover and become as formidable as he ever was. (Cheers.)

The occasion was a presentation on behalf of the members of the Gallery to Mr. T. H. Parr, the present chairman of the Gallery Committee, in recognition of three years' service as honorary secretary. Mr. A. W. Grant presided, and Mr. W. H. Erskine, the Assistant Sergt.-at-Arms, attended. In making the presentation Mr. Lloyd George said:—

It is with terror, as you know, that I appear in a meeting of representatives of the Press. I remember another function I was invited to downstairs, a meeting of the Press Gallery, at which I compared myself to the poor, tortured animal who had many a time received the picador's torturing pikes. (Laughter.) I am sorry to say I have another meeting to attend shortly, not so important as this—(laughter)—but about which the Press has skilfully managed to give the impression that it is of some importance—that is, a meeting of the War Cabinet. (Laughter.)

In his response Mr. Parr mentioned that three promising members of the Gallery had laid down their lives in the war.

## OBJECTOR IN A PIT.

### OFFICERS' PROTEST AGAINST HIS DISMISSAL.

Major Grimshaw, of the Manchester Regiment, one of the officers relieved of command in consequence of the case of Brightmore, the conscientious objector alleged to have been placed in a pit at Cleethorpes, was entertained by members of the Grimsby Nautilus Club and, replying to a speech by the chairman, Mr. E. de Lacy Read, who declared that a great injustice had been done in the matter, said that the whole statement of Brightmore, as published in the Press, was absolutely false.

Continuing, he said:—General Elliott and myself feel that it is extremely hard. He has given 38 years to the service, and two sons in this struggle. I have given 16 years and one son, and now we both ask ourselves what for? It is an injustice that we both should be thrown out, cast into the world with disgrace attached to our names for a man who has never realized the obligations of an ordinary citizen. Brightmore failed to convince the Central Tribunal that he was a conscientious objector and the Army Council was wrong, therefore, in accepting him as such.

Major Grimshaw said he was prepared to fight in his own constituency Mr. Harvey, who had raised the subject in the House of Commons, and whose action had denied him the right which would be given to the meanest criminal—a chance to defend himself.

Mr. G. Moddy said it was infamous that two officers who had given the country such service should be dismissed without trial. He moved a resolution of protest, and suggested that the borough member be asked to present a petition to Parliament asking for the reinstatement of the officers, or at least a fair trial.

Mr. Alfred Bannister seconded, and Alderman R. W. Roberts and Mr. C. F. Carter supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Steps will be taken again to raise the matter in the House.

## HIS BEST SERVICE.

G. A. Sutherland, formerly a master at Harrow School, was sentenced by district court-martial at Dublin recently to twelve months' hard labour for refusal to obey military orders. This is his third sentence.

He told the court-martial that he believed that return to prison was the best service he could render.

## JAPANESE SHIPPING IN THE PACIFIC.

Writing with reference to the recent Conference at Tokyo, between representatives of the principal Japanese shipping companies, as to the question of providing more cargo space for handling the trans-Pacific trade, a writer in *Lloyd's Register of Shipping* says:—

Although a large number of steamers have been newly placed on the Pacific since the war began, the demand for cargo space always exceeds the supply, owing to the rapid progress of trade relations between North American countries and Japan. There are now 54 steamers aggregating 371,000 tons engaged on the trans-Pacific service, whereas there were only 46 steamers aggregating 351,000 tons in July, 1914, just prior to the outbreak of the war in Europe. These figures constitute an increase of eight in number and 20,000 in tonnage. Among 46 steamers on the trans-Pacific run in July, 1914, six with an aggregate tonnage of 38,103 belonged to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Kabushki Kaisha; six (36,728 tons) to the Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha; five (46,462) tons to the Toko Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha; three (51,727 tons) to the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.; seven (66,631 tons) to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Ltd.; one (20,718 tons) to the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company; three (19,428 tons) to the Blue Funnel Line; four (13,170 tons) to the Hamburg-America Line; and nine (42,334 tons) to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

Among steamers at present engaged on the trans-Pacific line four totalling 14,182 tons are under the Nippon Yusen Kambushiki Kaisha flag, running between Hongkong and Victoria and Seattle, while three totalling 12,697 tons are on that company's Kobe-Seattle line. Three extra vessels of 10,571 aggregate tons are on the run between Yokohama and Seattle. The Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha has one vessel of 3,052 tons on the Yokohama-San Francisco Line; six of 42,153 tons on the Tacoma-Hongkong line; and seven of 30,146 aggregate tons on its extra, Japan-Tacoma line. The Toyo Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha has six vessels (60,319 tons) on its San Francisco Hongkong line. The Canadian Pacific Ocean Service has four (49,812 tons) on its British Colombia-Hongkong line. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has three vessels (16,899 tons) on its San Francisco - Hongkong line. The Blue Funnel Line had four (38,471 tons) on the Pacific run, which were recently commandeered. The Java-China-Japan Line has four vessels (18,071 tons). The China Mail Steamship Company has one ship (5,060 tons) on its San Francisco-Hongkong run. The Java-Pacific Lijn has eight ships (49,600 tons) on its newly-opened Batavia-San Francisco Line viâ Japan.

## FRENCH SHIPPING PURCHASES IN JAPAN.

The French Chamber of Deputies on July 30th discussed the interpellation by M. Bouisson regarding the work of the missions appointed to purchase vessels for the merchant service abroad.

Referring to the purchase of vessels abroad, M. de-Mosize, Under-Secretary of State for the Merchant Marine, reminded the Chamber of the plan suggested by M. Bouisson to open a credit amounting to 280,000,000, and pointed out the difficulties of establishing maritime communication between the mother country and the Far East, difficulties which had led to the dispatch to Japan for the acquisition of ships of a mission of experts, including the Deputy, M. Chappedalaine.

In reply to very severe criticism by M. Bouisson on the composition of commercial missions by deputies, M. Ribot, the Premier, said he had had solely the interests of the country in view. He sketched the history of M. Chappedelaine's mission to Japan, which, he explained, ceased to have a purpose once the ships had been purchased from that country. The Chamber then adopted the Order of the Day by 200 votes to 157.

## THE LOSS OF THE "MONGOLIA."

### MINE LAID BY THE GERMAN RAIDER "WOLF."

In the House of Commons on July 30th Sir H. Dalziel asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if he had any information to give the House in regard to the mine which sank the P. & O. liner *Mongolia*; whether the mine was laid by a neutral steamer; if so, whether the steamer had been caught; and how many mines she had on board.

Mr. Macnamara—The *Mongolia* was sunk at noon on June 24th last, near Bombay, by a mine which is believed to have formed part of a minefield laid by the German raider *Wolf*. It is not considered that the mine was laid by a neutral steamer, and the last two parts of the question do not therefore arise.

Mr. Houston—Can the right hon. gentleman say whether the *Wolf* has been disposed of yet?

Mr. Macnamara—No; I cannot say yet.

## JAPAN'S EMBARGO ON SILVER AND MERCHANDISE.

By force of circumstances, the Japanese have had to come into line with the Allies in the matter of embargoes on materials.

Pulp and some chemical dyes are under ban, and now an embargo on silver has been enforced.

## MILITARY SERVICE OVERSEAS

### PROPOSALS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

At a recent meeting of the Straits Settlements Legislative Council,

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of the Military Service Bill (a Bill to make provision with respect to military service in connection with the present war). The measure, he said, applied only to male British subjects of European descent who were between the ages of 18 and 41 or between such ages as the Governor might direct by notification in the *Gazette*. The object of the Bill was to induce those men who were fit for military service and whose work in the Colony was not of national importance to join the fighting forces of the Empire. God knew that every man was wanted and wanted badly, and under these circumstances it was the duty of every colony to see that every man whose employment in the colony was not essential was assisted and encouraged and, if need be, forced to go forward to Europe and take his place side by side with those who were endeavouring to throw back the barbaric and atrocious Hun. (Applause). In attempting to carry out their duty the Bill proceeded along the *Via Medra*. It assisted and encouraged, but it did not coerce. It tended to make it easier than it was at the present time for an *employé* who could be spared from his employment to offer his services to the Army Council for the duration of the war. For instance, the regulations empowered that every British subject of European descent between the ages he had mentioned should go before a Medical Board to be examined so that the Board should ascertain whether he was fit to be classified in category A of the Army Council Instruction published in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of April 24th, 1917. Class A was divided into three sections. Number one meant actually fit in all respects to be despatched with the forces both as regards training and physical and mental qualifications. Number two meant those who would be fit for the first section after training. Number three hardly applied here as it dealt with returned members of the Expeditionary Forces.

ONLY CLASS A MEN WANTED.

If unfit for this category a man would not be required and would take a back seat. If he desired he could obtain a certificate which he could show in future in order to account for his service in the Colony. If he was certified by the Medical Board as fit for Class A he would go before a Tribunal, established under the Ordinance, in order that the Tribunal might determine whether his service in the Colony would allow of him being despatched abroad or not. If the Tribunal was satisfied that the work in which he was engaged was work of national importance in the Colony, or if it was satisfied that employing the man on military service abroad would involve serious hardship on him or his dependents, the Tribunal would certify that it was not expedient in the national interest that the man should offer himself for military service abroad. On the other hand, if the Tribunal was satisfied that the man was not engaged on any work of national importance in the Colony or that employing him on military service abroad would not inflict serious hardship on himself or his dependents, then it would certify that it was expedient in the national interest that the man should offer himself for military service abroad. Of course, if the Board certified that a man was a man who ought to tender his services then it was up to the man to offer his services. He was not compelled or coerced in any way. He might still refuse to tender his service for the use of his country if it were possible for him to reconcile such action with his own conscience. The matter was one for himself: there was no compulsion.

Again, if a man was held by the Board to be one who ought to offer his services he could do so and could leave the country without fear of any action being brought against him by his employer. Clause 16 had been inserted for that express purpose. Under that clause a man might turn a deaf ear to any threats of legal proceedings made to him by his employer. He could snap his fingers at his employer and say, "I am not going to serve you, a man of mammon." (Laughter.)

If a man was prepared to go the Colony was prepared to send him, wherever he wanted to go, whichever fighting front he desired to go to, be it Europe or elsewhere. The speaker felt perfectly certain that everybody would come in under this Bill. The provisions were not many, and they were certainly mild—they were not drastic. Indeed some of the provisions might be wanting in legal sanction, and their observance depended entirely on the conscience of the individual. If the individuals did not respond as it was expected they would respond then some other Bill would probably be submitted for the consideration of the House, the terms of which would probably not be quite so mild. He hoped this would not be necessary. He hoped everybody in the Colony who went before the Tribunal—which would give him an impartial hearing—would offer his services if recommended to do so. If every man did that the object of this Bill would be achieved, and there would be no necessity to introduce another Bill. (Applause.)

The General Officer Commanding seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Attorney-General gave notice of moving the second reading at the next meeting.

## U.S. MERCHANTSHIPS MAY BE BUILT IN JAPAN.

The steel embargo may reach a satisfactory settlement, if the prospal made to Tokyo by Washington is accepted, says the *Yamato*. The United States has; it is stated, approached Japan with a view to building her merchant ships in Japanese shipyards. With this in view the Osaka Iron Works and Messrs. Kuhura sent representatives to Washington some time ago.

## KWANGTUNG ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

### A SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ENTERPRISE.

[FROM OUR CANTON CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, September 21st.

The death of Capt. G. S. Thorne, R.E.C., and the resignation of Mr. E. E. Garrard close an interesting chapter in the history of the Kwangtung Electric Supply Company of this city.

Formerly a fire-extinguishing company in Chinese hands, it was purchased in the 'nineties by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., and, together with the Kowloon electric supply scheme, formed the China Light and Power Company. A building was erected on the water-front at Ng Sin Mun, and Canton soon had its first electric light supply. By 1909 the scheme was on a sound footing and was purchased by the Chinese Government. Under the supervision of the two engineers referred to above, the system has developed, until now the plant is thoroughly up-to-date, and the installation of Diesel engines is one of the largest in the world, totalling 3,500 h.p.

The supply of current has always been regular on Shameen in spite of drawbacks incidental to Oriental conditions. Thus in the 1908 typhoon, when between Shameen and the power-station—a distance of 1½ miles—not a pole was left standing, the engineers by strenuous efforts, had the lights going at 7.30 p.m. Again, during the disastrous floods of 1915, when the whole of the city was under water, the electric light was the only commodity that did not fail, while the difficulty of keeping lights going during the revolutions from which Canton has suffered can only be appreciated by people who live in the city itself.

All honour is due to these British engineers who have developed and carried to its present magnitude the electric supply of this important city.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 23rd.

M.PS. REFUSE APPOINTMENTS.

Since the Provisional Government was established a few M.Ps. have been engaged as Advisers and Secretaries. The other M.Ps., however, have held a meeting and decided to refuse all appointments from the Provisional Government in future. Those who have already been appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen will be obliged by this decision to resign.

DELEGATES TO LUK WING-TING.

The Central Government has recently sent delegates to ask General Luk Wing-ting to mediate with the South-West. In addition to those previously mentioned, there are Messrs. Cheung Ming-ki, Kwan Min-kwan and Fung Kung-kwong on their way to Kwangsi to consult terms with the General.

Numerous congratulations have been sent to Luk Wing-ting, whose birthday will be celebrated on the 28th inst. It is said that a very fine jadestone sceptre has been offered to the General by the M.Ps.

PRESSING NEED OF ASSISTANCE.

General Luk Wing-ting is earnestly requested to send at once troops to assist the Defence Commissioner, Lau Kin-fan, of Ling Ling (Hunan) who has declared independence, as Lau has learned that a large body of Northern troops has been sent to attack him by the Tuchun of Hunan, Fo Leung-cho.

MILITARY LEADERS DEMAND TROOPS.

All the military leaders in Canton held a meeting yesterday and decided to ask the Tuchun to allow them to recall their soldiers, who have been disarmed. The Tuchun has referred the matter to General Luk Wing-ting for instructions.

## BRITISH OFFICERS IN TURKISH DUNGEON.

Mr. Hope, for the Foreign Office, stated in reply to a question recently, that five British officers had been in Turkish dungeons for three months, the enemy having done this as a reprisal for the alleged imprisonment of Turkish officers in Egypt. As a fact only one Turkish officer had been under arrest for attempting to escape.

He regretted to say that one of the five British officers had died. The Government asked the Netherlands Minister at Constantinople for full particulars as to the cause of his death, and also the death of another British officer, who was not one of the five in question. They had just received a telegram from the Minister stating that the four surviving officers returned to camp on July 4th.

## OFF TO THE FRONT.

### PRESENTATION TO DR. W. W. PEARSE

In the Board Room of the Hongkong Sanitary Department on Saturday morning, Dr. W. W. Pearse, M.O.H., who is shortly leaving the Colony for service at the front, was presented with a handsome travelling case and silver flask, which had been subscribed to by the members of the Department. The flask bore the inscription:—"Presented to Dr. W. W. Pearse by the Sanitary Department of Hongkong as a mark of esteem on his leaving the Colony for the front." A Chinese inscription read:—"Ever to obtain much blessing."

In making the presentation on behalf of the Staff, Mr E. V. Carpmael, Head of the Sanitary Department, said that they were assembled there to say good-bye to Dr. Pearse, and to wish him all the luck he could possibly receive. He knew that he could say on behalf of all of them that they very much regretted his leaving them, in view of the fact that he had been with them so long. Dr. Pearse had been working with the Inspectors for over sixteen years, and he was sure they could not have had a more pleasant officer to work under. (Applause.) A good deal of trying work had fallen on his shoulders, and he had a very busy time during the plague epidemic, which many of the Inspectors present would remember. Dr. Pearse had also done a lot of the organisation of the work under the new Ordinance. He was sure they wished him to tell Dr. Pearse how grateful they all had been for the courtesy with which he had always treated them, and for his great kindness in dealing with any little troubles which they may have had to put before him. (Applause.) On behalf of all of them he expressed the hope that they would soon see Dr. Pearse back again among them. He had great pleasure in asking Dr. Pearse's acceptance of the handsome travelling case and flask. (Applause.)

Dr. Pearse, in returning thanks, said he wished to sincerely thank them for the handsome presents, and he could assure them that he would always value the gifts and take the utmost care of them. It was very pleasant indeed, when going away, to hear the appreciative remarks which had just been made. He would like, in turn, to say how much he had always appreciated the way in which the staff had helped him in all the work he had had to do in Hongkong. Without such help it would have been impossible for him to have accomplished the work; for the Sanitary Inspectors were the eyes and ears of the M.O.H., and they had never been found wanting. He therefore thanked all the Inspectors for the very great help they had given him during his sixteen years of service there. There was one more thing he would like to say, and that was that when he was gone and Mrs. Gale was acting for him, he felt certain that the Inspectors would give Mrs. Gale the same help they had given him; for they would recognise that Mrs. Gale was new to the work in Hongkong, and, naturally, there would be some little difficulties in the way. He felt sure that the Inspectors would accord Mrs. Gale all the help they could, so that Mrs. Gale would be able to look back upon the period when she was acting M.O.H. of Hongkong with the greatest pleasure. He thanked them very much for their handsome gifts, and also for the kind feelings expressed by Mr. Carpmael.

## SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated September 13th, state:—

We have no change to report in our market. Though the demand is more active our prices remain the same, business being very difficult on account of the high rate of exchange.

The prospects for the new crop still seem favourable, the rains being abundant and regular.

The total amount of Rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 4th of September is 840,940 tons, against 881,712 tons in 1916.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon Rice, No. 2 Sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong dollars 3.49 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for September/October shipment.

## "41" TILL THE WAR ENDS.

A man of forty-two, who appealed at Tottenham recently, was said to be liable for military service because he was forty-one on a certain date.

Mr. Dach (the chairman): "If the war lasts another ten years will he still remain of military age?"

The military representatives: "Yes."

## POLICE RESERVE CONCERT.

The popularity of promenade concerts in the Botanical Gardens was again evidenced on Saturday evening, when there was a large gathering present for the first of the season's promenade concerts arranged by the Hongkong Police Reserve. All the seats were occupied before the concert commenced, and the terraces and side-walks were full of promenaders. H.E. the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.), was an early arrival, accompanied by his A.D.C., Capt. Llewellyn Edwards. He was met by Dr. Jordan, Surgeon-Superintendent of the Police Reserve.

As usual, the Gardens were artistically treated with red Chinese lanterns, which fringed the side-walks and terraces, and were also suspended from tree to tree, creating a very pleasing effect. The band-stand was adorned so as to resemble an Eastern temple.

An enjoyable programme had been arranged consisting of band pieces and solos. The band selections were supplied by the Police Reserve Orchestra (under Conductor Gonzales), and the band of the 74th Punjabis (under Bandmaster E. Vassallo). All the renderings were loudly applauded. The soloists were Mrs. W. Beswick, Miss Camille Castro, Mr. C. H. P. Hay and Mr. A. Hyde Lay, and all did well with their respective items, each having to reply to encores. The lady soloists were presented with bouquets by Dr. Jordan. Mr. George Grimble accompanied each of the singers with his usual skill.

The programme was as follows:—Overture—"William Tell," band of the 74th Punjabis. Waltz—"Beautiful Spring," Orchestra of the H.K.P. Reserve. Baritone Solo, "When you come home," Mr. A. Hyde Lay. Selection—"The Girl in the Taxi," band of the 74th Punjabis. Soprano Solo—"Fallen Roses," Mrs. C. W. Beswick. Entr'acte—"Spring Dreams," Spanish Serenade—"La Paloma," Orchestra of the H.K.P. Reserve. Selection—"The Bing Boys are here," band of the 74th Punjabis. Overture—"Morning, Noon, and Night," Orchestra of the H.K.P. Reserve. Baritone Solo—"Will the red sun never set?" Mr. C. H. P. Hay. Selection—"Les Hugenois," Orchestra of the H.K.P. Reserve. Soprano Solo—"Until," Miss Camille Castro. Selection—"The Belle of New York," band of the 74th Punjabis. Mrs. Beswick's encore solo was "A Quaint Old Village," Miss Castro responded with a short and very dainty item, Mr. Hyde Hay gave "Messmates," and Mr. Hay's second piece was "Only a rose."

## DEATH OF THE REV. MOTHER MARIA STELLA.

### A LONG RECORD OF BENEFICENT WORK.

We regret to record the death, which occurred at the Italian Convent in the early hours of yesterday morning, of the Rev. Mother Maria Stella, who came out to Hongkong in 1890 with the very first Sisters to establish the local branch of the House of the Canossian Sisters of Charity. She had lived continuously in the Colony since the date of her arrival, 57 years ago, and was probably the oldest foreign resident. She took a special interest in the instruction of Chinese girls. At an early stage of her career in the sisterhood in Hongkong she devoted her energy almost entirely to the department for the Chinese Orphans in the Convent. From a very small beginning with only a very few children she saw the development of the work of the Sisters among the Chinese children in Hongkong until at the present time there are housed in the parent institution in the Island some 500 Chinese girls, and, if the branches in the district are included, there may be counted within the fold of the late M. Stella considerably over 1,000 Chinese orphans. The branches include houses at Wanchai, West Point, Kowloon, Yaumati, Hunghom, Saukiwan, Aberdeen, Namtau, and also a large Foundling Home at Swa-Bue.

In 1869 Mother Stella was elected by the community Superioress in Hongkong. She held the position until 1895, when failing health and advanced years compelled her retirement from active duties. Nevertheless, she remained in the Convent, and, by reason of her intimate acquaintance with the practical work of the Institution, assisted her successors with much valuable advice in the work which they have since carried on and extended under her wise counsel. The late Rev. Mother Stella has had the unique satisfaction of knowing that for over two generations she counted amongst the scholars of the Convent pupils who attended her school from its very commencement and who continued to send their children and their children's children to the Convent school.

Great personal devotion was felt towards M. Stella by those who worked with her for the best portion of her long religious life in Hongkong, and by none is her death more deeply regretted than by those who profitted by her Christian charity and by her devotion in the cause of the propagation of the faith.

## KOWLOON C.C. "AT HOME."

### AN ENJOYABLE AFTERNOON.

Thanks to the ideal weather, the Kowloon C.C. "At Home" on Saturday afternoon was a great success. There was a large crowd present, and, as a result of some very necessary showers during the night, the ground was in good condition for tennis, and croquet also claimed many devotees. The tennis consisted of a friendly match, a Kowloon team opposing a Civil Service team, also Mixed Doubles, in which each pair played each of the opposing pairs for the best of six games. The play was keen throughout, and there were some very close results. During the afternoon the band of the 74th Punjabis rendered enjoyable selections, and tea was also provided.

The scores in the various games were as follow:—

KOWLOON V. CIVIL SERVICE.

Dr. Woodman and J. Mead lost to R. C. Witchell and H. Bradbury 4-7; beat E. Abraham and C. Sara 6-5; beat A. Pike and J. Deakin 7-4.

Dr. Woodman and T. L. Knight beat Witchell and Bradbury 6-5; beat Abraham and Sara 7-4; lost to Pike and Deakin 5-6.

O. R. Chunyut and W. T. Elson lost to Witchell and Bradbury 2-9; lost to Abraham and Stalker 5-6; Pike and Deakin 8-3.

Kowloon won by 59 games to 49.

The team scores in the Mixed Doubles were:—

MR. LINDSELL'S WINNING TEAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Jeffries and Mr. Macaskill | 15 | 21 |
| Miss L. Neave and Mr. Forster | 23 | 13 |
| Mrs. Ritchie and Mr. Rulston | 16 | 20 |
| Miss Lily Jack and Mr. Jewsbury | 22 | 14 |
| Mrs. Hyde and Mr. Gerrard | 15 | 21 |
| Miss Neave and Mr. Lindsell | 22 | 14 |
| Total | 113 | 103 |

DR. FORSYTH'S LOSING TEAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Lindsell and Mr. Crook | 23 | 13 |
| Mrs. Duncan and Mr. Mead | 6 | 30 |
| Mrs. Macaskill and Mr. Jeffries | 14 | 22 |
| Miss Robson and Mr. Railton | 16 | 20 |
| Miss Lily Davidson and Mr. Anderson | 24 | 12 |
| Miss Brown and Dr. Forsyth | 20 | 11 |
| Total | 103 | 110 |

CROQUET.

Mrs. Claxton, Messrs. Wolff, Hollingsworth and Summers, 33 hoops, beat Mrs. Mead, Dr. Evan Jones, Messrs. Claxton and Mr. Bryson, 32 hoops.

At the conclusion of the games, Dr. Forsyth, President of the Club, invited Mrs. Wolff to present the prizes won during the season, and also the Spoons to the winners of the afternoon games. The President remarked that Green had won the Challenge Cup outright, and that the champion had now decided to retire from the competition.

The prizes were then presented as follows:—

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Challenge Cup, presented by Dr. C. Forsyth, won outright by S. E. Green.

Winner 1917, presented by Dr. C. Forsyth, won by O. R. Chunyut.

Runner up 1917, presented by R. E. Lindsell, won by Lieut.-Col. G. B. Crisp.

"A" CLASS SINGLES HANDICAP.

1st Prize presented by Messrs. Gande, Price & Co., won by L. Forster.

2nd Prize presented by Club, won by O. R. Chunyut.

"B" CLASS SINGLES HANDICAP.

1st Prize presented by Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., won by J. Ralston.

2nd Prize presented by Club, won by C. C. Stark.

SCRATCH PAIRS.

1st Prizes presented by P. R. Wolff and Club, won by S. E. Green and O. R. Chunyut.

2nd Prizes presented by Club, won by E. Abraham and J. Stalker.

DOUBLES HANDICAP.

1st Prizes presented by L. Forster and W. Kay, won by J. Ralston and C. Stapleton.

2nd Prizes presented by A. E. Schulz and Club, won by S. E. Green and O. R. Chunyut.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

1st Prizes presented by S. E. Green and Club, won by Mr. and Mrs. Lindsell.

2nd Prizes presented by Club, won by Miss Lesbirel and J. H. Mead.

LADIES' SINGLES HANDICAP.

1st Prize presented by Club, won by Miss Neave.

2nd Prize presented by Club, won by Miss Lesbirel.

After the presentations, Mrs. Wolff was presented with a beautiful bouquet by Miss Winifred Robinson, and cheers were also given for Mrs. Wolff and the ladies, and also for Dr. Forsyth.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

### OPIUM.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. Wood with unlawful possession of three taels of prepared opium. Defendant pleaded guilty, saying that she was asked to carry the opium to the Kowloon Railway station by "another woman." After hearing the evidence his worship fined the defendant $250, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

### A COBBLER'S TACKS.

A Chinese, described as a cobbler, was charged before Mr. Wood with the larceny of six packets of tacks valued at $6, from the hold of the s.s. *Empress of Asia*.

Defendant stated he was a cobbler from West Point, and that while working on board the ship he picked up the tacks, as it appeared they were not wanted.

Mr. Macphail, assistant purser of the vessel, told his worship that the tacks were not used on board the ship. He knew they had some cases of tacks as cargo, and when he examined these cases he found that one case had been broken and several packets of tacks missing. Defendant was not employed on the ship.

Mr. Wood sentenced the defendant to four months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

### WHOLESALE THEFT.

At about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 20th a Chinese watchman of the Kowloon Godowns noticed a sampan moving alongside a lighter belonging to the Company and saw men on board the latter transferring a quantity of wax blocks and iron into the sampan. He called a fellow watchman and they went to investigate. The workers, seeing the watchmen approaching, ran away. Some ran into the wharf, some into different lighters and the rest jumped into the water. Defendant was amongst those who jumped into the water and, being a poor swimmer, he was picked up and arrested, and charged with the larceny of 400 lbs. of iron, valued at $40, and 328 lbs. of wax, valued at $75.

Inspector Gordon said that the stuff must have been stolen during the transhipment of the cargo and had probably been concealed in the lighter for three or four days. Two days were spent in trying to find the other *fokis* of the lighter, and the sampan, but without success.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. He said he was told by his employer to transfer the goods from the lighter to the sampan and it was not his business to question his instructions. Whether the stuff has been stolen or not, he could not say.

The defendant was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

## TRADE OF HONGKONG.

### LACK OF ANIMATION.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPIUM.

The stocks on September 20th were 290 chests of Patna, 103 chests of Benares, 135½ Malwa, and five of Persian and Turkish. There were no exports during the interval. In uncertified Bengal opium, the balance of stocks on September 20th was 40 chests of Patna and 234 of Benares. No opium was boiled by Government monopoly.

EXPORTS.

There is nothing doing in Feathers, and no change to report in prices. Cargo Ginger is a dull trade, and there is no business to report in Galangal, Cassia Oil nor Star Aniseed Oil. There is nothing doing in Saigon Cassia, and no change to report in the Bristles' trade.

IMPORTS.

The same quietness of business prevails in Cotton Yarn, but there is no doubt that considerable country orders are being held over in fear of higher exchange. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at $150 to $170, No. 12s at $160 to $180, No. 16s at $200 to $210, No. 20s at $220 to $240. Arrivals *nil*. Sales *nil*. Shipments 3,500 bales. Unsold stock 9,500 bales. Bargains 25,000 bales. The Woollens market is extremely quiet. As to Raw Cottons, Chinese cotton is quoted at $42 to $44 per picul, at which a small quantity has changed hands. Metal prices only nominal, and there is no trade to report. There is nothing doing in Yellow Metal, and the Petroleum Products market is very quiet. No quotations are given for Coal. The Sugar market is dull.

As to Flour, the stock is about 200,000 in all. Quotations: American Patent, $4.65 per sack; American Cut off, $3.50 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, $2.94 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, $2.88 per sack; Japanese Straight, $2.95 per sack; Shanghai Flour, $3 per sack.


INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THE "PALL MALL" WHISKY.
11 YEARS OLD.
$30 per case.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
"OLD SQUARE"
UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.
$28 per case.
WHITE HORSE CELLAR WHISKY.
Island of Islay and Glenlivet.
$26 per case.
CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY.
OLD MATURED.
$26 per case.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S **** BRANDY.
BOTTLED IN FRANCE.
$38 per case.

18

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.
HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ... $4.50 per 100 or 2.30 „ 50
No. 4, Medium... $3.60 per 100 or 1.85 „ 50
No. 5, Small ... $3.20 per 100 or 1.65 „ 50
Ask your tobacconist for a tin at once.

Known all over the world as the most popular Egyptian Cigarette of to-day.
An absolutely first quality Cigarette.
Recommended by all connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE. | KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
GRECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE. | LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE. | A. S. WATSON & Co.
HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.
[467-1

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED:
SMART AUTUMN MILLINERY.
WHITE FELT. BLACK AND COLOURED VELVET HATS. AUTUMN STRAWS.
BLOUSES. NECKWEAR. ETC.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has This Day been REMOVED to No. 27, WYNDHAM STREET.

N. MOHAMEDALLY.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1917. [1067

### WANTED.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, with Partial Board, from October 1st, on one of the upper levels or the Peak.

Reply to— "A. H. N."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1068

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 10th day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1356—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated 16th February, 1912—Annual Crown rent $76.00—Area 160,110 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1917. [1069

### KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1917. [1070

### FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

DISPLAY OF CHINESE FIREWORKS

at

HAPPY RETREAT,

TO-NIGHT (MONDAY), 24th inst.,

and TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 25th inst.

From 8 to 10.30 P.M.

Admission $1.

Children Half-Price.

Trams take you to the gate.

[1064

### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES, 1911 and 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 5th day of September, 1917, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above-named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 19th day of July, 1917, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 16th day of August, 1917, and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the Company's "Memorandum of Association with "respect to its objects be altered so as "to read as shown in the print signed "for the purpose of identification by the "Chairman of this Meeting."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES, the Chief Justice, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and any person interested in the said Company, whether as Creditor, Policy Holder, or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinances should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his Counsel, for the purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned, the Company's Solicitors, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1917.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Company,

[1043

## INTIMATIONS

### HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, 1917, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

R. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

[1056

### DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY, the 29th of September, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1917. [1060

### THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of $2.50 per Share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. M. DYER
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917. [1012

### NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [956

G. R.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

### PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale. | Registry No. | Locality. | Boundary Measurements. (Approximate.) N. | E. | S. | W. | Contents Square feet | Annual Rent. $ | Upset Price. $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1249. | Between Inland Lots Nos. 661 & 1220, Nathan Road, Kowloon. | feet 150 | feet 150 | feet 83 | feet 88 | 13,200 about | 152 | 7,920 |

[1065

### THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

## HOUSES TO LET

### TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.

[900

### TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICE in King's Buildings.

HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Wongneichong Road.

HOUSES on Shamsen, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.

[28

### TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings

[941

### TO LET.

NO 26, ELLIOS TERRACE.

From 1st November, 1917. TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office

No. 4, DES VŒUX VILLAS, No. 53, PEAK.

No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

30

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"WILIS"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Good have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th Sept., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 29th Sept., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th Sept., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1917. [1062

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

(Also from Colombo and Madras ex "Euryalus" and "Thongwa"

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 27th inst., at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1917. [24

G. R.

### NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50

[38

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

[12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

# The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1917.

## THE BRITISH SUCCESS IN FLANDERS.

THE comparative calm which has prevailed on the Western front during the past three or four weeks is now shown to have been a period of preparation for another vigorous British thrust. When the Anglo-French offensive in Flanders died down last month, after opening so promisingly, the impression prevailed that the Allies' plans had miscarried. The true explanation, however, appears to be that the subsequent lull was due to the new tactics, which consist in progressing by advances, strictly limited, over ground rendered untenable by incessant bombardment. Previous experience has taught that in this way the attainment of our objectives is assured at a minimum cost in casualties, and it is confirmed by the results of the latest British attack, which has been delivered on an eight-mile front bounded on the south by the Ypres-Comines Canal and on the north by the Ypres-Staden railway. For some days our artillery was concentrated on the enemy's ingeniously-constructed defences, levying a "fearful toll of death" and cutting off the advanced lines of the enemy from all supplies. Even at night, when it was no longer possible to fire the heavy guns with accuracy, field guns and trench-mortars were used for throwing gas-shells and oil-drums amongst the enemy. The actual preliminary bombardment was of short duration but of incredible intensity, consisting of a series of barrages one in advance of the other. By this means the way was prepared for the infantry, who had been thoroughly rehearsed in their parts and performed their allotted task with great dash and *élan*. The whole of the objectives were speedily captured, the troops penetrating to a depth of a mile, which is described as a wonderful achievement considering the character of the ground. Finding that trenches were useless against our artillery, the Germans had prepared a new and cunning system of small concrete turrets erected in shell-holes. According to REUTER'S correspondent, they made forward positions without any definite line, building innumerable concrete blockhouses and so arranging them in depth that they enfiladed each other. These blockhouses were so strong that they would withstand anything short of a direct hit by one of the heavier shells, and a direct hit was very difficult to obtain on so small a mark. They held little garrisons of about fifty men, composed chiefly of machine-gunners and picked men especially trained for outpost work, the idea being to damage so severely an advancing battalion that the forward lines passing through and beyond them would be so spent and weak that they would fall easy victims to the *sturmtruppen*, who were held in reserve for counter-attacking. It was necessary, therefore, to devise special methods of attack for overcoming these new obstacles. The ingenuity of Sir DOUGLAS HAIG and his Staff proved fully equal to the solution of the problem, and the British have now gained the complete mastery of the Westhoek Ridge system. Never, it is said, has the British Army had to tackle a tougher proposition than this attack upon a defensive area of great depth held so densely that it is estimated that there was an average of over four Germans to every yard of front. Nevertheless, our success has been complete, and our losses are described as light. The Germans, on the other hand, have suffered very severely; indeed, they are said never to have engaged in a bloodier battle. Our advancing troops found the ground littered with "an enormous number of corpses," and in the subsequent fighting, which was of a hand-to-hand character, three thousand prisoners were taken, a large proportion of whom were wounded. In a series of desperate and fruitless counter-attacks great gaps were ploughed in the ranks of the enemy. In many instances troops were dispersed by our artillery as they were massing for the attack, and on two occasions when they succeeded in reaching the open they were broken up by machine-gun-fire and rifle volleys before they could get to close quarters. Several of the best German divisions have been so shattered as to necessitate their withdrawal. This reckless expenditure of life is evidence of the great tactical and strategic importance which the Germans attach to the ground wrested from them. The wedge which Sir DOUGLAS HAIG is driving into the enemy's front between the Ypres-Roulers and Ypres-Menin roads threatens to separate the German forces to the south and north of the River Lys and so precipitate another "voluntary retirement according to plan," similar to that which took place on the Somme.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mrs. Holyoak and children, who have been spending the summer in the United States, are at present in Japan.

The King's Exequatur empowering M. Luis Alvarez Calderon y Ashete to act as Consul for Peru in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

The King's approval of the temporary appointment of the Hon. Mr. R. G. Shewan and the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell as unofficial members of the Legislative Council is notified.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the receipt of instructions from His Majesty's Government, Mr. Eisaku Suzuki as Consul-General for Japan in Hongkong.

Five hundred dollars for the Overseas Aeroplane Fund have been received from Mr. H. F. Carmichael and will be forwarded to the Overseas Club by Mr. J. J. Bryan, the corresponding secretary.

The body of a Chinese youth, aged 18, has been sent to the Public Mortuary. The body was found floating in Gin-drinkers' Bay. It is believed that the deceased was drowned accidentally while bathing at Stonecutters Bay on the 20th instant. The deceased has been identified as a Scholar of Ying Wah School, Caine Road. He was a member of the Ambulance Section of the Hongkong Police Reserve.

Dr. W. V. M. Koch and Mrs. Koch have returned to the Colony after a brief holiday in Japan.

The Junior N.C.Os. of the 88th Company, R.G.A., entertained the Sergeants at a picnic on Saturday. A very enjoyable day was spent at Dumbell Island, thanks largely to the untiring energy of Corpl. Clark, Hon. Sec. of the Junior N.C.Os. Club, who was ably assisted by Bombrs. Watson and Simmonds. These N.C.Os. were also responsible for the excellent tiffin and tea which were served. The N.C.Os. are indebted to the Services' Entertainment Fund for a grant towards meeting the expenses.

## THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

### GRIEVANCE BEING PRESSED ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, local Hon. Secretary of the Navy League, has received the following cable, dated 21st September, from the General Secretary of the Navy League, London:—

"Your cable hardships Services owing high rate exchange being pressed upon Government."

## APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are announced in the *Government Gazette*:—

Mr. G. N. Orme to be an Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in addition to his duties as District Officer.

Mr. Law Yanpak to be a Member of the Board of Examiners, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. E. Wood, *vice* Mr. A. R. Cavalier, with effect from Sept. 11th.

## NO CHITS IN PUBLIC BARS

### NEW HONGKONG LEGISLATION.

The *Gazette* contains the copy of a Bill which it is proposed to introduce in the Legislative Council.

The object of the bill is to prohibit the sale, except for cash, of intoxicating liquors to be consumed on any licensed premises, unless such sale is to a resident at an hotel, or is of liquor to be consumed at a *bonâ fide* meal at an hotel or restaurant.

The opportunity is also taken to repeal certain provisions in the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, requiring the publication in Chinese of all regulations relating to dealers' licences, Chinese restaurant licences and brewery licences. These provisions are considered unnecessary.

Every person who is guilty of an offence against the Ordinance will be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding $250.

Where any intoxicating liquor is sold by a servant or *employé* in contravention of the Ordinance, the employer, whether a natural person or a body corporate, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Ordinance unless he proves affirmatively that the sale was against his express orders and without his consent or connivance.

Every person to whom any liquor is supplied in contravention of the Ordinance will also be guilty of an offence against the Ordinance.

## HIGHWAY ROBBERS.

### EUROPEAN HELD UP.

The police have received a report to the effect that, on the 12th instant, a European who was walking on his way to the Sin Ha Hang lead mines, in Sha Tau Kok district, was held up by a gang of four Chinese who were armed with revolvers and knives. The robbers seized hold of the foreigner and began to relieve him of a quantity of dynamite he had in his possession and also a wrist watch. Finding they could extract nothing more, the robbers tied their victim securely with ropes and left him lying on the road, where he remained in this helpless condition for about an hour, when some Chinese, who witnessed the hold-up, set him free.

Arrests have been made in connection with the affair.

### LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscription already acknowledged | $500 |
| Messrs. Snowman & Co. | 100 |
| | $600 |

# THE WAR.

## THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

### DESPERATE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

## RUSSIAN POSITIONS CAPTURED.

## GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE POPE.

## ARGENTINA SENDS ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

### *Franco-Belgian Front.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH FRONT.

GERMANS FAIL TO REGAIN TOWER HAMLETS.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—During the day there was heavy fighting southward of the Ypres-Menin road. The enemy fought with great determination, but was not successful in his attempt to regain the Tower Hamlets ridge.

The Durham troops to-day completely repulsed three strong counter-attacks northward of the Tower Hamlets. Further south repeated hostile attacks compelled our advanced troops to fall back slightly from part of the ground gained yesterday morning in this area.

The whole of the positions captured on Thursday are securely in our possession.

On the battle front there were no further counter-attacks.

There was great reciprocal artillery firing all along the front.

Our fire prevented an attempted raid this morning in the neighbourhood of the Arras-Cambrai road.

We carried out a successful raid eastward of Monchy-le-Preux.

AERIAL WARFARE.

There was great aerial activity yesterday. Our aeroplanes ranging the guns on hostile batteries, troops, trenches and shell-holes.

Low-flying machines harassed the enemy's infantry and transports.

Four tons of bombs were dropped on Roulers railway station and the aerodromes in the vicinity of Lille and southward of Cambrai.

A further 6½ tons were dropped at night on Roulers, Ledeghem, and Menin railway stations, and masses of transports and troops in the Menin-Ypres road.

Ten German aeroplanes were brought down and eight were driven down.

Twelve of our machines are missing.

HEAVY INCREASE OF ENEMY LOSSES.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Hostile counter-attacks with considerable forces were continued last evening on the Ypres front, but without result, except a heavy increase of the enemy's losses.

A powerful counter-attack in massed formation on a wide front eastward of St. Julien penetrated at one point a short distance into our new positions, but they were immediately and completely driven out.

The West Lancashires and London Regiment repulsed the enemy at all other points with great loss.

Our whole line was intact after two hours' fierce fighting.

The attack was delivered with fierce determination and the enemy's losses were exceedingly severe.

We completely repulsed a strong attack on both sides of the Ypres-Menin road.

Our artillery crushed a counter-attack eastward of Langemarck.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, September 22nd.

A wireless German official report states:—After several hours of the strongest drumfire last evening at Langemarck, as far as Hollebecke, the English attacked at many points, but they were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting, especially between the Boesinghe-Staden and the Ypres-Roulers roads, and farther south as far as Hollebecke.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Reuters Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—The Germans are doing just what we expected and for which we were fully prepared, namely, counter-attacking in great force. The first began at 6.50 last night against a wide front held by the British and Australians. The light being good for aerial co-operation our artillery did great work. The attackers were fresh troops brought up from the Reserves.

The attackers, despite the intense artillery fire and heavy losses, pressed on with great determination, actually penetrating on a front of 300 yards, where desperate hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Our supports, however, took up the struggle, and the enemy wavered, they being enfiladed from a number of pill-boxes and concreted shell-holes which we had recently taken.

The ground was soon piled up with their corpses, and by nine o'clock the attack was beaten back.

Two very heavy counter-attacks further south followed, which also were defeated. Three others followed, each on a formidable scale, but all were repulsed with great losses.

Our casualties have been relatively light, with many walking cases.

The weather is inclined to be misty, but we have been lucky on the whole in this respect.

### FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, September 22nd.

A *communiqué* states:—There was marked artillery activity by both sides on the whole of the Aisne front, particularly near the Mennejean Farm, Cerny and Courcy.

There was also lively artillery firing on the right bank of the Meuse, near Bezonvaux. Elsewhere there were raids and patrol encounters.

### *Russian Front.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### RUSSIAN FRONT.

ENEMY CAPTURES POSITIONS.

LONDON, September 22nd.

A wireless Russian official report states:—The enemy pierced our lines and captured positions south-westward of Admini, in the region of Jacobstadt; also positions two miles from Dvina.

Enemy attacks in the region of Riga, northward of Munchilu, and northward of Grozesci broke down.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 22nd.

A wireless German official report states: Our divisions broke through the Russian positions north-westward of Jacobstadt.

The enemy, forced back against the river, yielded a bridgehead forty kilometres wide and ten kilometres deep on the western bank of the Dvina and fled to the eastern bank.

Jacobstadt is in our hands.

We captured four hundred prisoners.

### *Naval Activities.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### NAVAL OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, September 22nd.

In the *Gazette* there is a report, by Captain Wilfrid Nunn, of the operations of the gunboats in Mesopotamia extending from December, 1916, to the fall of Bagdad.

Describing the pursuit of the Turks from Sannaiyat, Captain Nunn relates an encounter between three gunboats and a strong enemy rearguard at the Nahrkellak Bend. All the ships were hit many times, and fifty per cent. of the complement of a gunboat were casualtied, but the enemy must have suffered immensely, as the gunboats at one time were firing 6-inch guns at a 4-5,000 yards' range. The gunboats subsequently did enormous execution by the rapid-fire of all their available guns amongst large numbers of retreating Turks, who mostly were too demoralised to reply. The gunboats also shot down their gun-teams, enabling the troops to capture the guns. They also captured a number of enemy vessels.

### OSTEND NAVAL WORKS ATTACKED.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The Admiralty announces that the ships of the Belgian coast patrol bombarded the Naval works at Ostend this morning with satisfactory results.

Our air-patrol shot down three enemy seaplanes.

### NAVAL AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The Admiralty announces that Naval aircraft on the morning of 20th-21st inst. dropped a large quantity of bombs with good results on Aertrycke, Sparappelhoek, and Thurout aerodromes, and Thurout railway station; also near the Atelier De-La-Marine Ostende.

A Flying Corps patrol assisted and drove off numerous enemy aircraft which attacked our machines.

All our machines returned.

### SUBMARINE MICROPHONES

PARIS, September 22nd.

A high French Naval Authority, interviewed by the *Matin*, on anti-submarinism, said that besides smoke-clouds, other inventions are increasing the pirates' difficulties. As an example, "Our submarine listening microphones, invented by three French Naval lieutenants, have been perfected to a degree we never ventured to hope for a few weeks ago. Once all our ships are supplied with these devices they will soon be able to recognise the presence of a submarine, its distance and its direction. Hence they can avoid it, while simultaneously our gunboats and scouts can take up the pursuit. That is why the British Naval Authorities are confident."

### *Italian Front.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### ITALIAN FRONT.

ARTILLERY FIRING ON WHOLE FRONT.

LONDON, September 22nd.

An Italian official report states:—There was brisk artillery firing on the whole front.

Our airships dropped four tons of high explosives on the encampments in the Chiapovano Valley, the hutments at Grahovo, and the railway works north-eastward of Prosecco.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The *Times'* Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says that there has been a truce in the infantry fighting at San Gabrielle, but great shells are steadily falling on the mountain.

The situation has been unchanged since September 13th. Neither side is able to hold the crest, and the desperate attempts of the Austrians, who have been strongly reinforced, to drive back the Italians have failed.

### *Aerial Activities.*

*EARLIER CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### "RUNAWAY KITE BALLONS" OVER LONDON.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Exciting scenes were witnessed in South London when the cables of four runaway kite-balloons became entangled in a gusty wind.

Two airmen were thrown out and killed.

The balloons were eventually shot down.

### *General.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### AUSTRALIA AND GERMAN POSSESSIONS IN PACIFIC.

MELBOURNE, September 22nd.

Replying to Mr. Bakhap's motion (cabled on the 20th inst.), Mr. Hughes announced that the Imperial Government approved of the Commonwealth's policy regarding the German Possessions in the Pacific. The time was inopportune to disclose their policy.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The *Times* Washington Correspondent states that the Committee of Public Information publishes a long *exposé* of German intrigues in America, accompanied by photographic exhibits, including facsimiles of receipts to the German Embassy.

One is for $5,000, paid to the journalist Archibald, who was caught carrying Dr. Dumba's despatches.

Another is for $1,000, paid to Edwin Emerson, who went to Germany as a war correspondent for a New York paper. Emerson is now believed to be in Africa.

There are also photographs of documents which convict Captain von Papen of paying for the bombing of ships.

A mass of documents, seized at Dr. von Igel's so-called Advertising Bureau in 1915, show the extraordinary ramifications of the German Government's spy system and the plotting of outrages. They prove the connection of German diplomats with the Irish revolutionary movement, and that it was a New York Irishman who acted as a go-between for the Germans in their dealings with Roger Casement.

One cipher document, addressed to Count Bernstorff in April, 1916, incriminates Daniel Cohalan, a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, who was a prominent Irish-American. In this document Cohalan says:—"A revolution in Ireland can only be successful if supported by Germany; therefore help is necessary, consisting primarily of aerial attacks on England and a diversion by the fleet, simultaneously with an Irish revolution; then the landing of troops, arms and ammunition in Ireland and, possibly, officers from Zeppelins. This would enable the Irish ports to be closed against England, the establishment of submarine stations on the Irish coast and the cutting off of the supply of food for England. The success of the revolution may decide the war."

NEW AMERICAN CHIEF OF STAFF.

WASHINGTON, September 20th.

General T. H. Bliss has been appointed Chief of Staff, in succession to General Scott, who is retiring.

### GEN. SMUTS' CONFIDENCE.

"THE WAR IS WON."

LONDON, September 22nd.

The Lord Mayor of Sheffield, referring to the forthcoming visit of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and General Smuts, said that General Smuts told him on Thursday: "The war is won. The Boers in South Africa knew they had lost, but continued fighting for six months. That is the position to-day. The Germans know we have won, but they will continue fighting, and if we do not maintain our determination and press our advantages till we bring off a smashing victory, there is a possibility of our losing."

### GERMAN PEACE MANŒUVRES

GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE POPE'S NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, September 22nd.

The German reply to the Pope says that the Kaiser has long and gratefully followed His Holiness' efforts to alleviate the sufferings caused by the war and to hasten the end of hostilities. He cherishes a lively desire that the Pope's latest step will be successful.

The Kaiser lengthily recounts the efforts which, he says, he has made, throughout his reign, to preserve peace. In the face of provocations and temptations, he strove to the last, in the crisis preceding the war, peaceably to settle the conflict, and after the outbreak of war was the first to declare his readiness to negotiate peace.

The care with which the Imperial Government has discussed and answered the questions raised in the Papal Note proves how earnestly it desires to find a practical basis for a just and lasting peace.

The Government welcomes, especially, the conviction expressed by the Pope that in future the power of arms must be superseded by the power of right. "We share the view of His Holiness regarding the importance of definite rules and safeguards for a simultaneous reciprocal limitation of armaments and the freedom and community of the seas.

"The task would then arise of deciding international differences of opinion not by armed forces but by peaceful methods, especially arbitration, the great peace-producing effect of which we, together with His Holiness, fully recognise.

"The Government welcomes the idea of deciding international differences by peaceful methods, especially arbitration. The Government will in this respect support every proposal compatible with the vital interests of the Empire and people. Germany, owing to her geographical situation and economic requirements, must rely upon peaceful intercourse with her neighbours and distant countries. No people has more reason to desire, instead of the universal hatred of battle, a conciliatory and fraternal spirit between nations. The important thing for the nations is to lay more stress on what unites them than on what divides them. Then conditions of existence will be created rendering impossible a repetition of this great world catastrophe.

"Only on this condition can a lasting peace be founded, promoting an intellectual *rapprochement*, and a return of the economic prosperity of human society.

"We hope our enemies may also find in the ideas of the Pope a basis for the preparation of peace corresponding to a spirit of reasonableness with regard to the situation in Europe."

The reply does not mention Belgium.

*LATEST CABLES.*

The following is the text of the passage referring to international disarmament:—

"The Imperial Government welcomes with special sympathy the leading idea of His Holiness, in which the conviction is expressed that in future material power must be superseded by the moral power of right. We also are convinced that the sick body of human society can only be healed by the fortifying moral strength of right.

"From this would follow, according to His Holiness, a simultaneous diminution of the armed forces of all States and the institution of obligatory arbitration of all international disputes. We share the view that definite rules and certain safeguards for a simultaneous reciprocal limitation of armaments on land, sea and air, as well as the true freedom and community of the high seas, are things in treating which the new spirit that in the future should prevail in international relations should find its first hopeful expression."

*EARLIER CABLES.*

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S REPLY.

AMSTERDAM, September 22nd.

The Austrian Emperor's reply to the Pope's Peace Note says:—

"Throughout the war we have always looked to your Holiness, who is inaccessible to all influence, to find a way to peace; therefore, we whole-heartedly support the proposal that the belligerents shall negotiate for an understanding with a view to a reduction of araments, the freedom of the seas and compulsory arbitration of international disputes.

"If agreements realising this sublime idea are reached, then it would not be difficult to settle the remaining questions, and the nations could attain complete freedom of movement on the seas with access to new sources of prosperity."

*LATEST CABLES.*

### ARGENTINA AND GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT SENDS ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

BUENOS AIRES, September 23rd.

The Argentine Government has sent an Ultimatum to Germany.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

STRIKERS ATTACK TROOPS.

BUENOS AIRES, September 22nd.

The railway strike is spreading, and another bridge has been dynamited.

The situation at Rosario is worse.

Thousands of strikers are attacking the troops.

The Minister of War proposes to declare martial law.

A high official indicates the possibility of a declaration of war against Germany.

### PLAN TO REGENERATE THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

WAR MINISTER'S METHOD.

PETROGRAD, September 22nd.

General Verkhovsky says:—"It is impossible for General Alexeiff to remain in the post of Generalissimo, because he does not understand the psychology of the troops to-day. The whole of the Great Headquarters must be reformed, and a personage enjoying the general confidence must be placed at the head of the Army. Another most important problem is the reduction of the numerical strength of the effectives, which does not correspond with the country's economic strength. Our people cannot support such an army owing to its false technical constitution. Only a tenth of the whole mobilised force is at the Front, the remainder are in the rear consuming enormous resources. Therefore, the Government has decided to reduce, by one-third, the various effectives at the Front and in the rear, without interfering with the numbers on active service or the artillery or machine-gun sections."

THE KORNILOFF INQUIRY.

The Minister of Justice has reported to the Cabinet that from the first results of the Korniloff enquiry it appeared that most of the officers arrested did not participate in the plot. They will be released immediately.

A telegram from the Mohiloff Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, complains to M. Kerensky, who is still at Headquarters, that the guard over General Korniloff and his associates is not strict enough, and insists upon their removal from the hotel to prison, and that the guard be changed.

### SECRETARY OF STATE'S PROPOSED VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The *Times* states that it is now certain that Sir Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India, will not start for India until after the reassembly of Parliament, in the middle of October.

He will probably take the opportunity of giving the House of Commons more detailed information concerning the plans of his visit, worked out in consultation with the Viceroy.

One of Sir Edwin Montagu's colleagues will be Lord Donoughmore, formerly Under Secretary of State for War.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Silver is quoted at 55d.

There is a scarcity of supplies and the market closed firm.

*[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on Page 6.]*

V.C.S. BY VOTE.

An officer and a seaman of one of his Majesty's ships have been selected by ballot to receive the Victoria Cross for the ship's deeds against enemy submarines.

The officer selected is: Lieut. Ronald Neil Stuart, D.S.O., R.N.R.

The choice of the ship's company is: Seaman William Williams, R.N.R.

The honours are announced in a special *Gazette*, but neither ship nor the nature of her deed is recorded.

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# THE WAR.

*The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early morning Extra yesterday.*

## *Franco-Belgian Front*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

#### COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, September 21st.

The coveted ridge, against which the Germans boasted that the British dashed themselves vainly on July 31st and August 15th, fell yesterday morning. The new cunning system of enemy defence was mastered by method and doggedness. This system of pill-boxes in shell holes was evolved by the Germans when they found that the old trench system had been battered to pieces by our artillery. They made forward positions without a definite line, building innumerable concrete block-houses, so arranged in depth that they enfiladed each other. They were so strong that only a direct hit by a heavier shell was able to damage them. To make such a direct hit was most difficult on a small mark like a concrete house, holding at the most fifty men. These little garrisons were mostly machine gunners. They were picked men, specially trained for outpost work, being able to damage an advancing battalion so severely that the forward lines, passing through and beyond them, would be spent and weak when exposed to the attack of the *Stosstruppen*, specially trained for counter-attacking, which were held in reserve. These hard nuts have now been cracked by a new method of assault, planned with great forethought, with the result that the British have conquered the high ground which the Germans regarded as the supreme strategic point in this sector. Yesterday morning's attack began slightly in advance of the line won on July 31st, and which has since been held by the English troops with wonderful tenacity against the repeated attacks of sixteen divisions while behind them was maturing the blow which Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has now delivered.

#### GREAT ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, September 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—More detailed accounts of yesterday's battle confirm the completeness of the success. Local attacks in the evening in the neighbourhood of Tower Hamlets, north-east of Langemarck, cleared up a number of strong points and completed the capture of the objectives in those localities. It is now established that the enemy's casualties were unusually great in the many counter-attacks which were delivered in the afternoon and evening by considerable forces. The clear light in the latter part of the day enabled us to obtain warning of impending attacks and the concentrated fire of rifles, machine guns and artillery in every case destroyed the advancing German infantry. The obstinacy of the enemy's attacks only added to his losses, without recovering any valuable ground. The exhausted enemy did not counter-attack at night-time. We consolidated our positions undisturbed. Our losses are light. We drove off small attacks west of Havrincourt and west of Lens.

### ALL POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

#### COUNTER-ATTACKS HEAVILY REPULSED.

LONDON, September 21st.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Further evidence shows the continuous and obstinate nature of the counter-attacks yesterday, in which the enemy suffered exceptionally heavy losses without gaining any advantage.

Minor fighting occurred to-day on different parts of the battle front. We advanced our line at a number of points and further counter-attacks were beaten off.

This morning, English County troops on our right captured a collection of trenches and strong concreted points to the south of Tower Hamlets. The enemy later launched powerful counter-attacks against Tower Hamlets ridge. They were repulsed after heavy fighting.

The Liverpool and Lancashire Regiments, to the east of St. Julien, took possession of a fortified farm and cleared up a number of dug-outs and strong points fronting the new position.

Our artillery broke up a counter-attack to the east of Langemarck this evening.

The prisoners in yesterday's fighting are now reported to exceed three thousand.

#### FINE WORK BY AIRCRAFT.

During the first two hours of yesterday's attack low clouds and drizzling rain made flying almost impossible, but our aeroplanes flew low and bombed an aerodrome near Courtrai and attacked bodies of infantry. The weather improving later, contact was maintained with the advancing troops. Aeroplanes and balloons gave the artillery observations regarding the location of troops preparing to counter-attack, and reported how our artillery dealt with the situation during the attack. The aeroplanes fired 28,000 machine-gun rounds from heights of a hundred to a thousand feet at infantry in the trenches and shellholes and at approaching reinforcements.

During the daytime 63 bombs were dropped on Ledeghen railway station; 66 on aerodromes to the north-east of Lille and 103 on billets, hutments and ammunition dumps in the battle area. During the night two tons of bombs were dropped on Ledeghen, Roulers and Menin railway stations. German aircraft in the middle of the day were active in attempting to interfere with our artillery and bombing and low-flying machines. When the weather improved in the evening they kept well to the East of their lines and were disinclined to fight. Ten enemy machines were destroyed and six driven down. Ten of ours are missing.

#### REPLY TO THE GERMAN PEACE TRAP.

LONDON, September 21st.

The detailed character of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's *communiqués* is welcomed in the papers, which describe the new offensive as Sir Douglas Haig's reply to the latest German peace trap. The offensive is regarded as important strategically. Sir Douglas Haig is persistently pushing a big salient between the Ypres-Roulers and the Ypres-Menin roads. Its extension eastwards is a menace to the German position in Flanders and Northern France. The wedge driven in the enemy's front will separate the Germans south and north of the River Lys. If the movement continues as it has begun, it will precipitate another "voluntary retirement according to plan." Hence General von Hindenburg's tremendous efforts to check the British progress eastwards. With his army on a line joining the towns of Menin and Roulers, Sir Douglas Haig will be able to attack Lille from the north and Ostend from the south.

#### YPRES FREED FROM ENEMY PRESSURE.

PARIS, September 21st.

A semi-official message says that the new British offensive is not on so wide a front as the previous British and French offensives. It was restricted to positions east of Ypres and was completely successful, the infantry in a few hours attaining all the objectives and exceeding them at some points. The enemy's formidable fortifications were captured without excessive loss. This battle of the Menin Road will have interesting results on the British position in Flanders. The town of Ypres is now largely freed from enemy pressure while the British have installed more easily defensible positions which will be a useful starting point for the ultimate progress in Flanders.

#### REMOVING BELGIAN CIVILIAN POPULATION.

LONDON, September 21st.

The Belgian Government has received information that during the past three weeks a great portion of the civilian population at Bruges has been removed in order to perform military work behind the German front. In Antwerp Province the Germans are making fresh requisitions. Bedsteads, blankets, sheets and linen have been seized. All news filtering across the frontier shows that for two months the civilian population near the German front in Flanders has been gradually removed towards the rear, only men obliged to work for the Army being retained.

#### FOUR GERMANS TO EVERY YARD OF FRONT.

LONDON, September 21st.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The more one hears about yesterday's great fight the more one admires the masterly tactics and indomitable gallantry displayed. Never has the British Army had to tackle a tougher proposition than set by the attack upon a defensive area of great depth, held so densely that it may be estimated that there was an average of over four Germans to every yard of front. To the Anzacs and some of the British troops, which served under General Plumer so well at Messines, fell what might have been expected to prove the stiffest part of the day's task. They acquitted themselves nobly. For the Australians it was the most completely successful achievement of their glorious career.

English and Scottish battalions, co-operating with their flanks, added new lustre to their imperishable laurels. If I have heard any complaint against the Anzacs it is one which they can bear with equanimity, that they went rather too rapidly. They dodged wonderful barrage fire—for which they can find no praise too emphatic—so close that they were upon the Huns before the latter could spring from their crouching positions.

#### FAILURE OF COUNTER-ATTACKS.

The Huns concentrated in Polygon Wood to counter-attack the Australians but were repulsed before they could reach the latter. A similar attempt in the direction of Zonnebeke met with a like fate. The new Anzac positions last night were heavily barraged but the men dug themselves in securely. When the Australians were going over near "Clapham Junction" they encountered a raiding party with Flammenwerfers. Thereupon followed a "great fight" in which the individual superiority of the Anzacs was the determining factor.

### DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING

#### GERMANS REGARD THE FUTURE WITH DISMAY.

LONDON, September 21st.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, in another account of the great thrust, states:—A most triumphant feature of yesterday's splendid victory is the death-blow dealt to the German faith in the invulnerability of their new method of defence. The effect of the collapse thereof has been very serious upon prisoners. Captured officers, who hitherto would have been haughty and supercilious, are now literally bowing to their captors. They confess defeat in what they regarded their strongest point. They now regard the future with dismay.

#### HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

Fighting was generally of the hand-to-hand character and therefore a large proportion of the prisoners are wounded. They speak very respectfully of the terrible effect of our barrage fire, which for three days cut off all rations and levied a fearful toll of death. The advancing troops confirmed the statements because they found immense numbers of corpses. The enemy never yet participated in a bloodier battle. The counter-attacks were equally costly. As an example, yesterday afternoon the Germans six times massed for an attack upon the left front of our northern army. Four times our guns created such havoc that the masses melted away without deploying. Twice the enemy reached the open whereupon machine gun volleys and rifles broke up the assailants before they got to close quarters.

#### TOMMIES' RESOURCEFULNESS.

There was a delightful instance of the resourcefulness of the Tommies. A party of bombers reached the parapet of a certain trench where the Huns were crouching on the other side. Owing to the close quarters grenades would have been equally dangerous to both sides. Thereupon, after a pause to collect the necessary missiles, the Tommies pelted the Boches with bottles filled with water. The latter scenting a new form of frightfulness speedily "kameraded."

#### QUICK-FIRING TRENCH MORTAR.

The quick-firing trench mortar has played an invaluable part in clearing camouflaged shell-holes and reducing pill-boxes. Thus Pheasant Farm was taken almost without casualties. Schuler galleries were carried by the Lancashires and the Breman redoubt by the Springboks.

#### A PICTURESQUE INCIDENT.

The Anzac attack went like clock-work. A particularly fine and picturesque incident occurred when they carried a strong point named Anzac. A man whose name should become immortal in the history of the Commonwealth suddenly sprang from the parapet, and, amid a hurricance of cheers, planted the blue and white starred ensign of Australia where it could be seen far and wide. It was an act of proud defiance of the Huns.

#### WORK OF INDIVIDUAL REGIMENTS.

Further north, the South Africans were doing splendid work. They swept forwards their mark with irresistible elan, and although it is yet too early to gather the full story of the deeds of those Springboks who are still amidst the pall of smoke overhanging the front, I know that they have again taken a noble part in the great adventure. Regarding the Homeland troops, they fought throughout at the very concert pitch of their traditional dash and valour. The Germans simply could not withstand those waves of khaki. The Kilties vied with famous English line regiments, and who shall say that either got the best in the glorious competition? They got there, one and all, and made up their minds to stay.

#### HOLDING OUR GAINS.

Throughout the day the enemy guns pounded away. Many counter-attacks were either launched and beaten back, or broken up before the assembled masses could deploy. I watched until late into the night the lurid palpitating sky and wondered what the undulating thunder might be recording, but this morning we were holding on to our gains, just as at Vimy and Messines, and, aided by beneficient weather, we are so consolidating that every hour lessens the chances of the most desperate efforts the enemy can make.

#### STRATEGIC VALUE OF THE VICTORY.

The strategic significance of yesterday's victory must eventually manifest itself unmistakably. The value of this gain cannot be measured by mere acres of recovered territory, though that is substantial. It was a battle for commanding positions, and we have won a victory which leaves the enemy in this wide tract in Flanders at a serious disadvantage.

Within a few hours yesterday, the ruins of Ypres receded a full mile into the back area. Several of the best German divisions have been so shattered as to necessitate a withdrawal. A vital question which becomes more insistent with every repetition of this business is "How much longer can the enemy go on filling these gaps in his dwindling and much-harassed Army?"

### THE GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 21st.

A German official message states:—

Nine British Divisions, including several Australian Divisions, supported by armoured cars and flame-throwers, carried out yesterday's attack in close formation.

The enemy penetrated our defence zone to a depth of a kilometre and advanced further at Passchendaele and Gheluvelt.

We pressed the enemy back to the west of Paischendaele, but he gained ground to the north of the Ypres-Comines Road.

He was thrown back with very heavy losses elsewhere and his reinforcements were unable to make further progress.

The villages in the fighting zone remain in our possession.

### ACTIVITY IN CHAMPAGNE.

#### HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, September 21st.

A French *communiqué* states:—

In Champagne there has been great artillery activity. In the heights region our fire dispersed an attack at Mount Haut with serious enemy losses.

## *General.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### PRO-ALLY FEELING IN ARGENTINA.

#### H.M.S. "GLASGOW" GIVEN SPLENDID RECEPTION.

BUENOS AIRES, September 21st.

The British cruiser *Glasgow* has arrived, escorted by numerous beflagged steamers and yachts, and was welcomed by salutes from the guns, the singing of anthems and cheering crowds.

Pro-British speeches were delivered from the balcony of a hotel from where the Commander of the *Glasgow* and the British Minister addressed the crowd.

### RAILWAY STRIKE IN ARGENTINA.

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CABLE COMPANIES.

BUENOS AIRES, September 22nd.

The Government has ordered the cable companies to hand over copies of all dispatches sent and received on behalf of the Swedish and German Legations in order that they may be deciphered at Washington.

The railway strikers, to whom reference was made on the 17th inst., fired on a train of soldiers. The fire was returned and one of the strikers was killed and several wounded.

### GENERAL ALEXIEFF RESIGNS

#### DISAGREES WITH A DEMAND BY THE PREMIER.

PETROGRAD, September 21st.

General Alexieff has resigned the post of Generalissimo because he disagrees with M. Kerensky's demand for the dismissal from the General Staff of all the officers suspected of complicity with General Korniloff.

General Alexieff feels that it is difficult immediately to replace experienced and trained officers.

General Tcheremissoff, the ex-Commander on the South-West Front, has been named as General Alexieff's successor.

### SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL ALEXIEFF.

PETROGRAD, September 22nd.

General Tcheremisseff, who is mentioned as the successor to General Alexieff, is stated to be popular in revolutionary circles. He is determined to restore discipline in the Army without recourse to extreme measures.

As regards the Democratic Conference to be held on the 25th inst., to decide the future forms of Constitution and Government, official circles point out that as it is summoned by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates the Government is not bound to participate.

### REGENERATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

#### THE METHOD TO BE EMPLOYED.

PETROGRAD, September 22nd.

General Verknovsky, the Minister for War, has returned from Headquarters and has explained the plan to regenerate the Army to the Executive of the Workmen and Soldier's Delegates. He said that there were two ways of regenerating—one was Korniloff's way, repression by bloodshed, the other was Verkhovsky's way, the implanting of healthy ideas of discipline into all ranks. "Korniloff's method," he said, "was false and dangerous because the army consists of the people in arms. My method has been applied in Moscow with excellent results. I am going to apply it on all fronts and at the rear. Korniloff's foolish enterprise seriously compromised afresh the relations between the soldiers and commanders. To counteract it the Government has decided to replace Commanders not enjoying the confidence of the troops by others, independently of rank but conditionally that they are experienced in the conduct of military operations and free from suspicion politically.

### SUGGESTION FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO VISIT U.S.A.

ATLANTIC CITY, September 21st.

Lord Northcliffe has promised the Convention of the Chambers of Commerce to convey to the proper quarter the suggestion that Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Derby, General Smuts and Mr. Hughes shall visit the United States to counteract the anti-British propaganda.

Lord Northcliffe said that the whole spirit of the Convention was war to the bitter end. He rejoiced to find an increasing sentiment in favour of the retention of the German Colonies by South Africa and Australia.

#### WAR DUTIES PREVENT THE TRIP.

LONDON, September 22nd.

It is authoritatively stated that the proposed visit of the Premier, Lord Derby and General Smuts, to the United States has been under consideration but none can be spared from his duties for the period the visit would necessitate.

General Smuts and Admiral Sir J. Jellicoe are visiting Sheffield in October and will inspect the munition establishments and receive civic honours.

### THE PAPAL NOTE.

#### GERMANY'S REPLY.

AMSTERDAM, September 21st.

The text of the German reply to the Papal Note is now beginning to arrive. The first part states that the Kaiser "cherishes a lively desire that the Papal appeal may meet with success."

### CANADA AND THE WAR.

#### SPEECH FROM THE THONE.

OTTAWA, September 21st.

The Duke of Devonshire in his speech from the Throne proroguing Parliament, concluded by stating:—"Although the stress of war is increasingly severe, the people of Canada have not faltered in their resolve and supreme purpose of achieving a thorough victory and an abiding peace. Whatever further efforts are necessary they will unhesitatingly be made in a stern determination that the vast sacrifices already made shall not be in vain."

### SPY'S DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

LONDON, September 21st.

The Press Bureau announces that the sentence of death passed by court-martial on Alfred Hahn, a Norwegian, who was arrested in London in July last on a charge of espionage on behalf of Germany, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

### EXPLOSION IN A FACTORY IN IRELAND.

LONDON, September 21st.

The Press Bureau announces that nine people have been killed by an explosion in an explosives factory in Ireland.

The number of injured has not yet been ascertained.

### FREIGHTS TO AUSTRALASIA.

#### PROBABLE INCREASES.

LONDON, September 21st.

The *Times* states that notice is likely to be given immediately of increases in outward freights to Australia and New Zealand, representing advances of considerably more than one-third, which is the extent to which the Indian freights will be raised, provisionally, on November 1st.

An advance of one-third in outward freights to the south of France is believed also to be under consideration.

There is no question of profit to the shipping lines, since all lines have had tonnage requisitioned, but the Companies are concerned to ensure that expenses will be covered.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 21st.

Silver is quoted at 54. The Market is firm.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Company's Silver report states that the price of 54 is a record since September, 1890. The rise is due to the supplies again being insufficient to meet the demand.

### QUEBEC BRIDGE COMPLETED

LONDON, September 21st.

The bridge has been completed.

### GERMAN INTRIGUE IN U.S.A.

#### MORE STARTLING REVELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, September 21st.

The State Department makes another startling revelation. It publishes a message sent in January, 1917, by Count Bernstorff, the ex-German Ambassador to Washington, to the Berlin Foreign Office, requesting authority to pay $60,000 to influence Congress through certain organisations.

The text of the message, which is dated January, 22nd, 1917, is as follows:—

"Request authority outpay up to sixty thousand dollars order as on former occasions influence Congress through organisations whereof you know which can perhaps prevent war I beginning meantime to act accordingly. In above circumstances public official German declaration favour Ireland highly desirable order gain support Irish influence here."

### THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

LONDON, September 21st.

The Earl of Rosebery and Sir Lewis Michell have recently resigned their positions as trustees under the will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The late Earl Grey had also resigned his trusteeship, shortly before his death.

Mr. Otto Beit, Lord Lovat and Mr. Rudyard Kipling have accepted the position of trustees, the other trustees being Lord Milner and Sir Starr Jameson.

The trustees have now definitely constituted the Scholarship Fund contemplated by Mr. Cecil Rhodes in his will, and it has been decided to allot the four new scholarships created in substitution of the scholarships formerly held by Germans, to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, to the Transvaal and Orange Free State, and alternately to the towns of Kimberley and Port Elizabeth.

As Alberta and Saskatchewan have hitherto had one scholarship between them, the effect of this decision will be that each of these provinces will now have a scholarship.

After careful consideration and consultations with the Presidents of a number of Universities affected, the trustees have decided not to make any appointments to any scholarships this year, either in the United States or in any part of the British Empire, although the qualifying examinations in the United States will be held as already arranged. This decision is based upon the fact that as all candidates must be men of military age it would not be in accordance with the spirit of the testator's decision if the young men who first responded to the call of patriotism, were to be penalised for having done so. Any candidate who is eligible this year will be equally qualified for election next year.

## "A GERMAN PEACE."

### A PAN-GERMAN PAMPHLET FOR THE TRENCHES.

[BY GEORGE RENWICK.]

The Pan-Germans, not content with carrying on a vigorous agitation throughout Germany in favour of widespread annexation and huge indemnities, have, with the permission of the military authorities, carried their campaign into the trenches. A pamphlet, "Deutschlands Zukunft bei einem guten und bei einem schlechten Frieden" (Germany's Future after a good and after a bad Peace), has been written and published by Herr J. F. Lehmann, the well-known Munich publisher, and it has been seized upon by the firebrands as one of their chief propaganda weapons among the soldiers at the front. The author and publisher has given 24,000 copies for distribution among soldiers and civilians; large quantities have been bought by the Imperial Headquarters for the armies; Ludendorff has himself taken some 8,000 copies and War Minister von Stein has gratefully acknowledged receipt of 7,000 copies for various hospitals. The Pan-German Press has hailed the pamphlet with all the exaggerated enthusiasm necessary in these days when referring to anything German in the unhappy Fatherland. It is interesting, therefore, to find out what the German soldier is being told, under such notable auspices, he is fighting for.

Briefly, he is fighting for "a German peace" as opposed to "a Scheidemann peace," and a crude and undigested mass of figures is given to show the difference between the two. I cannot here take the reader all through the complicated arithmetical maze which Herr Lehmann has constructed, but the general details of "a German peace" stand out clearly, and these I give. By "a Scheidemann peace" is meant practically the *status quo*.

WHAT A PAN-GERMAN PEACE WILL MEAN.

Coloured drawings tell us what the populations and areas would be after the kinds of peace, and what the Pan-German appetite is can be noticed. I pick out three countries:—

| | Scheidemann Peace. | | German Peace. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population* | Area† | Population* | Area† |
| British Empire | 424 | 29.8 | 102 | 23.9 |
| France, with Colonies | 84.6 | 11 | 79 | 5.4 |
| German Empire | 80.2 | 3.5 | 139 | 14 |

*In millions. †In million square kilometres

The German Empire, therefore, will be almost doubled in population and its area multiplied by four if the Pan-Germans have their way.

Where is Germany going to get this enormous increase in Imperial domains? A coloured map answers the question.

She is going to take the Baltic provinces, Belgium and the French coast (as far as can be judged from a small map without names) along to Cherbourg, all Central and the greater part of South Africa—a solid block of territory from the Sahara to the Zambesi and stretching from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean—and scores of coaling-stations, while over Morocco and Tunis she will establish protectorates. The "Allier Central Powers" (Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria) take all the Balkans, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Arabia, spreading as well into Egypt and the Sudan to link up with German Central Africa somewhere about the Equator. There is also to be, according to Herr Lehmann, an "Extended European Alliance" which will include a land-locked Poland, Italy and her possessions, Spain and Portugal, the northern part of the coast of West Africa, Holland and her colonies, Norway, Sweden and Finland, an Alliance which, together with Great Germany and the United Central Powers, is to form a great bulwark against the "Anglo-Saxon Union."

The "Anglo-Saxon Union" is made up of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, Canada, Cape Colony and the United States, with a few odd little possessions. Herr Lehmann liberates India from our tyranny. But that is not all, by any means!

SHIPS AND INDEMNITIES.

The new Germany will want ships, and, what is more, she is going to take them. I do not pretend to know how Herr Lehmann arrives at his figures dealing with tonnage, but as his Pan-German admirers have hailed them both as war and magnificent, they must represent to some extent what is wanted. Here they are:—

Before the war
The Central Powers had 6,800,000 tons, and
The Entente Powers (excluding U.S.A.) had 28,400,000 tons.
After "a Scheidemann Peace"
The Central Powers would have 4,700,000 tons, and
The Entente Powers 24,000,000.
But after "a German Peace"
The Central Powers would have 17,800,000 tons, and
The Entente Powers 10,900,000 tons.

Then comes the question of an indemnity. Before the war the German Empire's National Debt was merely £250,000,000, and Herr Lehmann wants her to end the struggle without really owing any more. That is to say, Germany's enemies will have to pay—at present-day figures, which are naturally constantly increasing—a sum of £10,000,000,000 to Germany.

Two-thirds of that amount is to be paid in money, and the rest in raw material, food-stuffs, and so on. Having driven England from the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal dues, increased, will yield something; the conquered lands, it is brazenly declared, will be exploited; be seized on a vast scale; all means of traffic will be utilised to produce the indemnity; mines and lands will be worked for that end. In short, half the world is to be seized and exploited, a gigantic burglary is to be carried out, a filibustering raid of unheard-of dimensions will take place—all to provide Germany with the territories and indemnities she wants.

Herr Lehmann frankly admits that without annexation and indemnity Germany is absolutely and irretrievably ruined, and some of the remarks he makes *en passant* are illuminating as regards the Pan-German mind. Here is one:—

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

## FIVE EXEMPTED SONS.

### LOTH TO KILL INSECTS.

The exempted sons of Mr. G. A. Dunn, head of the well-known City firm of hatters, it was stated at St. Pancras Tribunal, object to their father's business because it involves the killing of rabbits.

"The only mistake the military representative made at the tribunal," said Mr. Dunn to a *Daily Mail* representative on Saturday, "was in mentioning four sons. I have five, and they are all exempted as conscientious objectors, the last exemption being given a few months ago, when my youngest son reached the age of 18. The eldest is about 32. They are all single. They are all at work on the land—small holdings, chiefly for fruit growing, which I have established at Redbourn, near St. Albans. The object is to get more out of the land. The holdings are 1¼ or 1½ acres each.

AGAINST HAT MAKING.

"My sons have a conscientious objection to the taking of life, even that of insects on their fruit trees. They have not joined my hat-making business because that involves the slaughter of rabbits and other animals to provide the fur for making 'bowler' hats and soft 'Homburgs.' I persuaded two of them to join me in the hat-making industry, but after a while they went out again. That was before the war.

"It is some eight or ten years since they took to the land. They had about 2½ acres each. When, during the war, they applied for exemption as conscientious objectors, that was granted to them on condition they took up ordinary farm work. They have gone to various farms in the neighbourhood and they live on their wages from those farms."

"And do you agree with their attitude?" "I do."

"How, then, is one to reconcil, the killing of rabbits involved in your business?"

"I was in the trade before my objections became as strong as they are now. The business grew around me. My customers have a good deal of confidence in me, and I have to satisfy their requirements. For eighteen years I have been trying to find a substitude for animal fur, and I have not yet found it. Wool will serve for cheap hats, but not for the better varieties."

"Have you any objection to stating your sons' religious beliefs?"—"They have not adopted any particular form of religion, and they are not attached to any denomination; to join one might imply some criticism of another. Therefore, their religion is expressed in private devotions."

The calm sweet peace of Redbourne, where Mr. Dunn has his country estate, with its trailing roses, intensive fruit culture, tame earwigs, and grateful caterpillars, has so ensnared the Dunn family that not one would harm a harvestbug Randolph Ellis Dunn, age 32 (single, fit), and Clifford Arthur Dunn, age 25 (ditto), having appealed successfully against non-combatant classification, are working for a pound a week for Mr. Ayres, at Shepherd's Farm, Rickmansworth; Howard Oswald, 27 (ditto), and George Stanley, 19 (ditto), are driving tractors for Lieutenant Roberts, at Pound Farm, Ickleford, near Hitchin; and the fifth, Lloyd Stafford, 30 (ditto), is a driver at the village of Flamstead, three miles from the family mansion.

CONSCIENCE AND MANURE.

They have had to buckle-to strenuously. Two of them admit that they nearly collapsed at the end of their first week. They refused to eat any kind of flesh, and the sudden change from Redbourn's bed of roses to manure-carting upset their fragile stomachs. There was another point: Dunn *père's* complicated "conscience" objects to the use of animal manure. Could the Dunn boys honestly do manure-carting?

Mr. Dunn was finally consulted. "Give it a sporting chance," said he. For four months the "C.Os." spent most of their waking hours in manure carts, and so busy were they that they actually had to have their meals in the carts. They were none the worse for it.

WHEN FATHER SAYS "TURN."

The five manage to get home for most week-ends. "But," said Mr. Dunn proudly "they are so keen to hurry back Monday morning and set off on motor-cycle and push-bike to their labours. Their work has not changed their views on life as promulgated by me when, fifteen years ago, as we were all sitting down to a fine dinner of roast beef and trimmings, I electrified the family by saying, 'My dears, I have been working out the whys and the wherefores of the mystery we call Life. Now I visualise it clearly. From this moment I renounce roast beef, boiled mutton (a favourite Dunn dish), and all forms of flesh, cooked or otherwise.—Pass the greens and potatoes, please!' And I laid down my knife.

"'Father,' said my sons in a gratifying chorus, 'we do the same!' And they laid down their knives."

"Was not that a form of compulsion?" I asked.

"No, my dear sir," replied Mr. Dunn, "simply sympathetic connivance and harmony. When father says 'Turn' they all turn!"

"Do your boys find it difficult to make both ends meet?" I asked.

"Sometimes it is a trifle hard," was the reply. "To meet contingencies I send each of my boys a cheque for £8 10s. every quarter and once a year a cheque for £25. They are not extravagant."

In the billiards-room as we passed through it Mr. Dunn's eagle eye spotted a spider dangling from a thread suspended from the chandelier. Tenderly he removed it and deposited it softly among the roses outside.

"A spark of divinity," said the emotional hatter, beaming. "Therefore why extinguish it?"

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"If possible at all, we must have the northern part of the Pas de Calais, with Duenkirchen, Kales and Boonen. The possession of that territory is necessary to prevent a Channel Tunnel being built." (Note that the names are already Germanised! Boonen, by the way, is Boulogne!)

Such is the scheme which has roused the cheers of the Pan-Germans.—*Daily Chronicle.*

## CAMP LIFE.

### SUGGESTED REFORMS.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT TO THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."]

Many people must have noticed a remarkable fact about the recent engineers' strike. Obviously, a strike of munition workers in war-time is a very grave proceeding, and to a nation which is thinking first and last of the trenches such a strike must, under any circumstances, seem more or less of a crime. Yet the engineers' strike has been received with more readiness to make allowances than any strike that I remember in times of peace.

Nearly everybody, strikers as well as the rest of the world, has some friend or relation at the front. That is a fact which makes everybody, strikers included, unsympathetic to any course that impedes the production of munitions. But it is also true that nearly everybody, the rest of the world as well as strikers, has some friend or relation who is serving in a military camp and has had experience of military administration. Now, so far as the ordinary channels of discussion are concerned, the public hears and knows comparatively little of those methods. But of the individuals who make up the nation, a vast number know something about them from the experiences of their friends or the stories related by their friends, and the result is a body of bitter distrust of the military authorities, so widespread as to turn the kind of man who instinctively supports authority into the kind of man who thinks instinctively that if people are in revolt there is some good reason for it. One man tells you how his boy was treated by the military representative at the tribunal; another how his boy was treated by his sergeant when he reported sick; a third how his boy was treated when he fainted on the parade ground. One father has a grievance against the doctor, another against the N.C.O., another against the company officer. Grievances are everywhere, and they grow and multiply, because there is no confidence in the prospect of redress, and no apparent opportunity of bringing anybody to account. This atmosphere is reflected in the tone about the shops.

TO SECURE THE NATION'S FULL CO-OPERATION.

If the Government want to secure the nation's full co-operation in the prosecution of the war, if they want to restore the spirit in which the whole people entered on this struggle, they will do more than investigate the causes of industrial unrest. They will recognise that there is a great deal of unrest which is not purely industrial in atmosphere or origin. A mischievous and dangerous silence has been imposed on the discussion of labour problems, and similarly, a mischievous and dangerous silence has been imposed on the discussion of the problems of camp life. Yet these problems are important, and they affect the mass of the nation intimately. We have taken the great body of men and boys between the ages of 18 and 41, and have made ourselves responsible not merely for their training but for their daily life. They are collected in vast, prison-like camps, often far away from a town and under conditions that at the best tend to depress and weary a man's spirit. Over the life of these camps, over their tone and atmosphere, over the health and spirit of the men a screen is drawn. Yet surely it is obvious that publicity, so far from being dangerous in the public interest, is a safeguard. It would be a great advantage, from the point of view alike of public confidence and of the efficiency of the camps, if these camps were regularly inspected and reports like those of the factory inspectors were presented to Parliament. What people learn by gossip is generally worse than the truth, and a few sensational experiences give the impression that every camp is full of scandals. As a matter of fact, some of the camps are admirably conducted. But when we consider the circumstances under which these men and boys come to be in these camps it is a profound discredit to us that there should be any camps in which the lessons of the three years of war have not yet been learnt. The nation has a right to know why and where they have not been learnt, and what measures are being taken to bring the worse camps up to a higher standard.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE ARMY.

It would be natural to suppose that this problem would grow less as time went on, but the reverse is the truth. For, owing to the change in the medical standard, a large number of weakly and delicate men are now passed into the army, and when the same rigorous demands are made on their physique in respect of marching and bodily strain as the demands made on their stronger fellows many of them inevitably break down. Then, again, the spirit of the regular army, which is apt to assume that a man is a malingerer until and unless he can clear himself of that suspicion, held in check in the early days of volunteer enlisting, has reasserted itself now the sergeant major finds himself dealing with conscripts. In this respect the atmosphere of the army has certainly suffered with conscription. The strain, too, on the resources of the nation is felt in the supply of really competent doctors as in every other department of life, and it is a dangerous thing to give military power to a doctor who is not really first-class at his work. It is not surprising that the capacity of the military authorities should have failed to expand as their task has grown, but the very character and extent of the problem make it imperative that every precaution should be taken to guarantee our soldiers against neglect and abuse.

Two reforms strike the mind as obviously necessary. The first is that the officers who are to command the camps or hold administrative positions in the camps should be specially trained for the purpose. At present they are chosen in many cases simply because they belong to the regular and have served at the front. In early days it was not possible always to pick and choose, but there is no excuse now for employing men who are unsuitable when the Army Council has almost the whole nation at its disposal. An officer appointed to such duties ought to be trained in domestic economy, in military hygiene as carefully as he is trained in gunnery or the management of horses.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

## BODY ARMOUR.

### OR FLESH AND BONES V. BULLETS.

[FROM "THE DAILY MAIL'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Fifteen months ago I was present at an official trial in London of the new steel helmets, which were soon afterwards issued in hundreds of thousands to the troops. At the time the idea was very generally laughed at, but Mr. Lloyd George (then at the Ministry of Munitions), having bent a strong poker by showering blows upon the shining headpiece without making any impression and having noted the small effect of revolver bullets fired point-blank, carried the new protective scheme through in face of a good deal of opposition, and it was not long before every man at the front was wearing one and cherishing it.

At the same time various experiments were being made in certain kinds of "body armour." I was given to understand that some of these experiments had been "highly satisfactory" and that in a few weeks or, at most, a month or two light armour would be served out to the troops. The particular kind of mail then in favour with the War Office consisted of a light, padded breastplate, curving well round under the armpits and covering most of the back. The suit was completed by a covering of steel for the thighs and knees, hinged so as to allow the wearer to kneel.

But time passed, and nothing more was heard of it, and I am now informed that this particular brand of armour has been "scrapped," though it had been most favourably reported on by practical experimenters. Since then, many other ideas for armour have been brought forward by inventors who have spent much time and money on their schemes. None of them has, apparently, been received with any favour by the War Office. Our men at the front are still allowed to advance through showers of bullets unprotected.

OFFICERS' FEELING.

Yet I found, in the course of inquiries I made on Saturday, that many officers at the front do not disdain certain forms of armour. They all recognise the protective qualities of the particular kind of body-shield now in use, and it would be adopted much more generally were it not for the fact that the majority of our officers refuse to take a "non-sporting advantage over their men," who would be glad enough to wear the armour if they could afford the few pounds it costs. "If our men can't get it," they say, "then we won't wear it. It wouldn't be playing the game."

The cost of the armour is a mere nothing in comparison with the cost of lives sacrificed daily in adventures where the use of this derided protection would mean so much to the men. It would carry them successfully over many a tight place. A recent photograph published in *The Daily Mail* has shown the German soldier "armoured." Why should the British soldier have nothing but his bones to break the shock of an enemy's bullet?

INVENTORS AND WAR OFFICE.

The head of one the largest military and naval outfitting firms in London told me that a steel company in the north of England in which he holds an interest has invented a cuirass, light, flexible, and cunningly padded, which has found great favour among officers. Individual orders, amounting to hundreds of pounds, have come in for these cuirasses—"in fact," added my informant, "the firm cannot turn them out fast enough."

"Has this invention been placed before the War Office?" I asked.

"No," was the reply.

"Why?"

"Because such a course would be a sheer waste of time and energy!"

Recently a famous firm of engineers, engaged on Government work, has turned out a body-shield the inventor of which claims it to be "absolutely impervious to the impact and penetration of the most powerful modern rifle. It not only atomises the nicked bullet at any range, but also absorbs the dangerous 'splash' of the missile." The joint inventor of this shield states that, although the Examiner at the Ministry of Munitions admits it accomplished all that is claimed for it, nothing has been done in the matter by the War Office. "Any device," he adds, "dealing with life-destruction seems to get official preference over that which is life-saving, and it is, therefore, treated with the usual official prejudice, as was the case when steel helmets were first introduced."

## KAISER'S INDEMNITY.

### TWENTY THOUSAND MILLION POUNDS FROM THE ALLIES.

Under the heading "Lehmann's War Aims," the *Weser Gazette* (*Zeitung*) publishes a summary of a notorious annexationist pamphlet called "Germany After a Good Peace and a Bad," published by J. F. Lehmann, of Munich. Eight thousand copies were accepted by the German General Staff for distribution to the Army.

The most interesting demand is that Germany shall annex Courland, Lithuania, Livonia, Esthonia, Calais, Boulogne, Morocco, French West Africa, British East Africa, Somaliland, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, Perim, all Portugal's African Colonies, and Brieg and Longwy.

Beyond Poland, Germany must have Vilna, Grodno, Minsk, and other places.

The Entente is to pay all Germany's war costs, "including the cost of Germany's armaments for the next 40 years," amounting to about twenty thousand million pounds, part to be paid in raw materials and by the surrender of half the Entente's merchant fleets and the seizure of all private and public property in the annexed territory.

But the cream of the joke is really in the headine, for, as every German soldier who served before the war knows, Lehmann is, or was, the ordinary barrack-room name for the Kaiser.—*Daily Mail.*

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The second reform is that detailed periodical reports should be presented to Parliament on each camp, giving the number and causes of death, the statistics about sickness, the number of courts-martial and the offences tried, and a general account of the state of the camp, with a statement as to the experience and qualification of the responsible officers.


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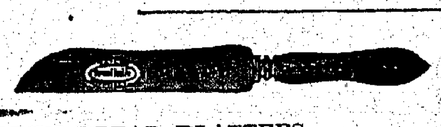

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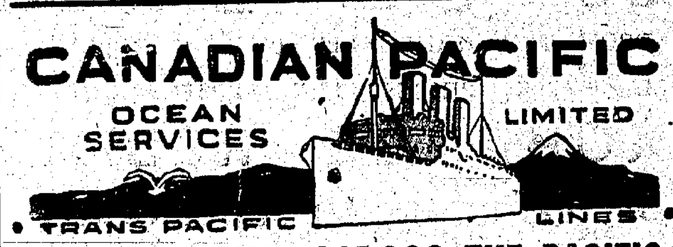


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LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Specia Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.
P. & O S. N. Co

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|
| SANDAKAN | "MAUSANG" | ...Tuesday, 25th Sept., Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | "WINGSANG" | ...Wed'day, 26th Sept., D'light. |
| SHANGHAI | "WOSANG" | ...Saturday, 29th Sept. D'light |
| MANILA | "LOONGSANG" | Saturday, 29th Sept., 3 P.M. |
| HAIPHONG | "LOKSANG" | .. Sunday, 30th Sept., 7 A.M. |
| MANILA | "YUENSANG" | Saturday, 6th Oct., 3 P.M. |

CALCUTTA LINE :—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.
SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.
MANILA LINE :—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.
HAIPHONG LINE :—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE :—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE :—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.
Telephone No. 215. [6

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

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# CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NOV. 16. 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
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All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574

# JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to Change Without Notice.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. "TJISONDARI" | 15th | October. |
| S.S. "BINTANG" | 17th | November. |
| S.S. "TJIKEMBANG" | 16th | December. |

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building Managing Agents [62

# "NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

# "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

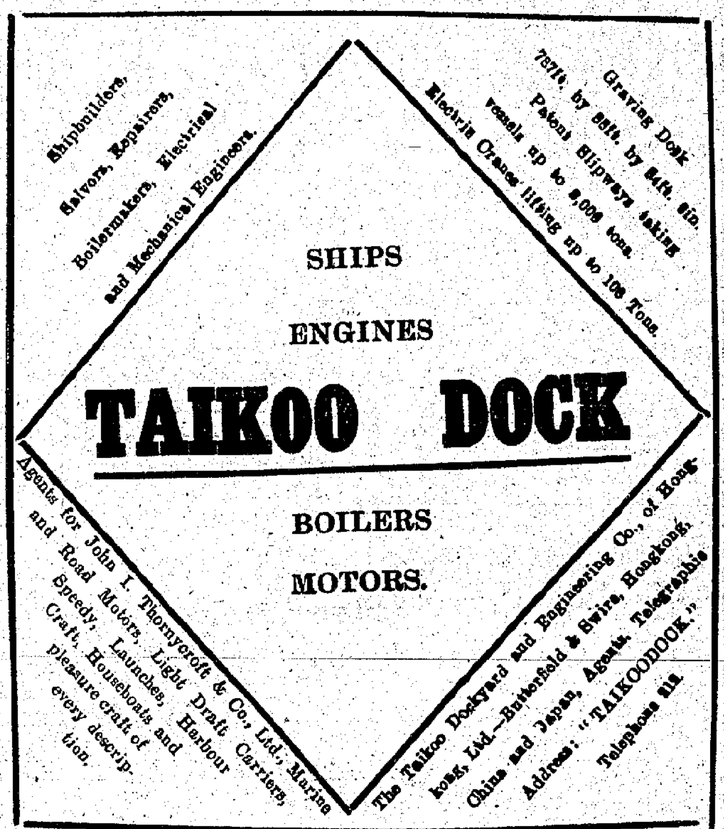
Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

| Steamers | Tonnage | to sail. |
|---|---|---|
| "KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN" | 15,000 | 26th Sept. |
| "OPHIR" | 8,000 | 10th Oct. |

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.
For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.
352] JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.



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# THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
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Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
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Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
669


## WEATHER REPORT.

September 23rd, at 11.31.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly at all stations reporting; it is highest over S. Manchuria and relatively low over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.96 inch. Total since 1st January, 75.20 inches, against an average of 73.87 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| DISTRICT | FORECAST. |
|---|---|
| Hongkong to Gap Rock ... | East winds, moderate; fair to cloudy, some rain. |
| Formosa Channel ... ... | N.E winds, moderate. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks | The same as No. 1. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Baisan... | The same as No. 1. |

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 23rd

| | Previous Day at 2 p.m. | On Date at 8 a.m. | On Date at 2 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer ... ... | 29.85 | 29.84 | 29.82 |
| Temperature ... | 83 | 77 | 83 |
| Humidity ... | 72 | 91 | 68 |
| Wind Direction .. | ESE | calm | ESE |
| " Force ... | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Weather ... | c | c | c |
| Rain ... ... ... | 0.97 | — | 0.95 |

Highest open-air Temperature on 22nd 85
Lowest open-air Temperature on 23rd 76

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to 30th September.

| Days of Week | Days of Month | HIGH WATER. H'kong Mean Time | Height | LOW WATER. H'kong Mean Time | Height |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft in |
| Mon. | 24 | m 1 28 | 6 9 | m 9 48 | 2 4 |
| | | No infer. | high- | nor low- | water |
| Tues | 25 | m 2 41 | 6 9 | m 11 7 | 2 2 |
| | | No infer. | high- | nor low- | water |
| Wed. | 26 | m 4 4 | 6 9 | 0 9 a | 1 9 |
| | | 7 20 a | 4 7 | 10 48 a | 4 4 |
| Thurs. | 27 | m 5 31 | 7 1 | 0 58 a | 1 7 |
| | | 7 32 a | 5 0 | | |
| Fri. | 28 | m 6 50 | 7 2 | m 0 12 | 3 8 |
| | | 7 53 a | 5 5 | 1 36 a | 1 7 |
| Satur. | 29 | m 7 38 | 7 3 | m 1 15 | 3 8 |
| | | 8 20 a | 5 0 | 2 11 a | 1 8 |
| Sun. | 30 | m 8 34 | 7 2 | m 2 8 | 3 5 |
| | | 8 10 a | 6 5 | 2 45 a | 2 1 |

These tiny Capsules — superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in

**FORTY-EIGHT HOURS**

without inconvenience.
*Each Capsule bears the name.*
Paris, 8, rue Vivienne
*Sold by all Chemists.*
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VISITORS TO CANTON
Should Purchase
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER,"
BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.
With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.
PRICE ..... $1.75
On Sale at:—
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" Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
" Messrs. BREWER & Co.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.


## HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

### A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

*Signal. Symbol. Meaning.*

1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.
7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.


# PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. "COLOMBIA" | ... | Oct., 10th. |
| S.S. "VENEZUELA" | ... | Nov. 7th. |
| S.S. "ECUADOR" | ... | Dec., 4th. |

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road
Telephone 171. 188

# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

# ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

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# "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCHNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option

Subject to change without notice.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

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# C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|
| SWATOW and BANGKOK ..... ..... | "LIANGCHOW" ... | On 24th Sept., Noon. |
| SHANGHAI ..... | "CHENAN" ..... | On 25th Sept., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI ..... ..... | "SINKIANG" ..... | On 27th Sept., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI ..... ..... | "ANHUI" ..... | On 30th Sept., D'light. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

TELEPHONE 36. 6

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good A.C. accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "HAIKONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, | 25th Sept., at Noon. |
| "HAITAN" ... ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | FRIDAY, | 28th Sept., at Noon. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

2

# BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents

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# P. & O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers to Colombo | Leave Hongkong Noon | Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo | Due at Marseilles 1917 | Due at London 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT |
|---|---|

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

| STEAMERS. | Leave H'KONG. about | Leave S'PORE about | Due at M'SEILLES. If calling about | Due LONDON about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Intermediate | Service is | Temporarily | Suspended. | |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA ... ... ... ... | § INABA MARU Capt. Higo | 12,500 | MONDAY, Oct., at Noon. | 8th |
| | § YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Terada | 12,500 | WED'DAY, Oct., at Noon. | 24th |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE. | | | | |
| CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON. | | | | |
| BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO. | | | | |
| KOBE... ... ... ... ... ... ... | § NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda, | 9,600 | MONDAY, Sept., at 11 A.M. | 24th |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ... ... | § FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Irizawa | 21,900 | TUESDAY, Sept., at 11 A.M. | 25th |
| | § HIRANO MARU Capt. Fraser | 16,000 | THURSDAY, Sept., at 11 A.M. | 27th |
| | § KAGA MARU Capt. Komatsubara | 12,500 | SATURDAY, Oct., at 11 A.M. | 10th |
| KOBE... ... ... ... ... ... ... | BOMBAY MARU Capt. Kawai | 8,000 | FRIDAY, Oct. | 5th |
| KOBE and YOKOHAMA. ... ... | JINSEN MARU Capt Saito | 8,000 | MONDAY, Oct. | 1st |

## EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

## VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KOREA MARU ... ... ... ... | 18,000 ... | FRI., | 6th Apr., |
| SIBERIA MARU ... ... ... ... | 18,000 ... | MON., | 15th Oct. |
| TENYO MARU... ... ... ... ... | 22,000 ... | FRI., | 26th Oct. |
| NIPPON MARU ... ... ... .... | 11,000 ... | SATUR., | 10th Nov. |
| SHINYO MARU ... ... ... ... | 22,000 ... | FRI., | 23rd Nov |

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ANYO MARU ... ... ... ... | 18,500 | Tons |
| KIYO MARU ... ... ... ... | 17,200 | " |
| SEIYO MARU ... ... ... ... | 14,000 | " |

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375. [67

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## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

## SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, $135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, $150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

# O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

## North American Line.

(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "HAWAII MARU" ... ... ... ... | WEDNESDAY, | 26th Sept., at Noon. |
| "CANADA MARU" ... ... ... ... | TUESDAY, | 9th Oct., at 3 P.M. |
| "PANAMA MARU" ... ... ... ... | SATURDAY, | 27th Oct., at 3 P.M. |

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE,

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "SOSHU MARU" ... ... ... ... ... | THURSDAY, | 27th Sept., at 10 A.M. |
| "JOSHIN MARU" ... ... ... ... | SUNDAY, | 30th Sept., at Noon. |

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. NOS. 744 and 745. 49

## BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

## "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

## KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

| For | On Week-Days | On Sundays & Holidays |
|---|---|---|
| Tai O | 5.00 P.M. | — |
| Tai Po | 10.00 A.M. | 6.30 A.M. |
| Cheung Chow | 7.30 A.M. | — |
| Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui | 3.00 P.M. | — |
| Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley | 4.00 P.M. | — |
| | 4.30 P.M. | — |
| Canton, Samshui and Wuchow | 7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao | 7.15 A.M. | 8.00 A.M. |
| | 1.30 P.M. | |
| Kongmoon | 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays | 5.00 P.M. |
| Namtau and Sanmei | 5.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Shamchun | 10.00 A.M. | 9.00 A.M. |
| | 4.00 P.M. | |

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

| For | On Week-days | On Sundays | On Holidays |
|---|---|---|---|
| Macao | 7.30 A.M. | 8.30 A.M. | 7.30 A.M. |
| | 1.30 P.M. | | 1.30 P.M. |
| Canton | 7.30 A.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 7.30 A.M. |
| | 9.30 P.M. | | 9.30 P.M. |
| Tai Ping Tung | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. |
| Shek Ki | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. |
| Kongmoon | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Kumchuk | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Kaukong | 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1917.

| Stocks. | Paid up Value. | Official Quotation 10.30 A.M. | Closing Quotation. | Last Dividend. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Banks.—** | | | | |
| Hongkong and Shanghai | $125 | $350, sales | | £23,- int. a/c 1917 |
| **Insurances.—** | | | | |
| Canton | $50 | $320 | | $25 for 1915 |
| China Fires | $20 | $130 | | $9 for 1915 |
| Hongkong Fires | $50 | $290, buy. | | $27 for 1915 |
| North Chinas | £5 | T. 110 | | 15% int. account 1916 |
| Unions | $100 | $770, sellers | | $60 for 1915 |
| Yangtszes | $80 | $190 | | $21 for 1915 |
| **Shipping.—** | | | | |
| Douglas S.S. Co. | $50 | $31 | | $5 int. a/c 1916/17 |
| | | $17½ | | $1.25 for 1915 |
| Canton Steamboats | $15 | | | |
| Indo-China Pref. | £5 | $35 | | 6/- for 1916 |
| Do. Def. | £5 | $89 | | 50/- for 1916 |
| Star Ferry Co. | $10 | $29, sellers | | $2.10 for year ending 30.4.17 |
| **Refineries.—** | | | | |
| China Sugars | $100 | $92 | | $12 for 1916 |
| Malabon Sugars | P30 | $29, sellers | | 5 Ps. for 1916 |
| **Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—** | | | | |
| Kowloon Wharf Co. | $50 | $73, sellers | | $4 and bonus of $2 for 1916 |
| H. and W. Dock Co. | $50 | $114, buy. | | $5 and bonus of $6 for 1916 |
| Shanghai Docks | Tls. 100 | T. 76 | | Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.4.16 |
| **Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—** | | | | |
| Central Estates | $100 | $90 | | $7 for 1916 |
| Hongkong Hotels | $50 | $94, sellers | | $3 for ½ year |
| Hongkong Lands | $100 | $88 | | $3½ int. account 1917 |
| Hongkong Land Reclamation | $75 | $115 | | $5.25 for 1916 |
| Humphreys Estates | $10 | $6 | | 90 cents for 1916 |
| Kowloon Lands | $30 | $53 | | $2 for 1916 |
| West Points | $50 | $78, buyers | | $3 int. account 1917 |
| **Oils.—** | | | | |
| Langkats | G10 | Tls. 14 | | Tl. 1 for year ending 31.10.16 |
| Shells | £1 | 107/6 | | 2/- int. account 1916 |
| Ural Caspians | £1 | 32/- | | 9% for 1915/16 |
| **Mining.—** | | | | |
| Kailans | £1 | 40/-, buyers | | 1/- int. act. year ending 30.6.17 |
| Raubs | £1 | $2½, sellers | | None since 1910 |
| Tronch | £1 | 28/- | | 4/- int. account 1916 |
| **Cotton Mills.—** | | | | |
| Ewo | Tls. 50 | T. 150 | | Tls. 9 for year ending 31.10.16 |
| Kung Yik | Tls. 10 | T. 13½, buy. | | T. 0.50 for year ending 30.11.16 |
| Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd. | Tls. 50 | T. 36 | | Tls. 6 for 1913 |
| Shanghai | Tls. 50 | T. 120, buy. | | Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.15 |
| Yangtszepoo | Tls. 5 | T. 5, buyers | | Nil for 1915 |
| **Miscellaneous.—** | | | | |
| China Borneos | $12 | $6½ | | 60 cents for 1916 |
| China Lights | $5 | $4½, sellers | | None since 1908 |
| China Providents | $10 | $7½ | | 70 cents for 1916 |
| Dairy Farms | $6 | $23 | | $3 for year ending 31.7.16 |
| Green Island Cement | $7½ | $6½ | | 50 cents for 1916 |
| Hongkong Electrics | $10 | $43 | | $3 for year ending 23.2.17 |
| Hongkong Ices | $25 | $149 | | $2 int. a/c 1917 |
| Hongkong Ropes | $10 | $26½, sellers | | $1 int. a/c 1917 |
| Hongkong Steels | $10 | $10 | | $1 for year ending 31.5.17 |
| Hongkong Trams | 5/- | $580, sales | | 9% int. a/c 1917 |
| Peak Trams Old | $10 | $9, sellers | | 7½ for year ending |
| Do. New | $1 | $0.90 | | do. [30.4.17 |
| Steam Laundries | $5 | $3, buyers | | 35 cents for year ending 31.5.17 |
| Union Waterboats | $7 | $13, sellers | | $1.25 for 1916 |
| Watson & Co. | $10 | $6 | | 70 cents for 1916 |
| Wm. Powell, Limited | $7 | $5½, sellers | | None since 1914 |

| Rubbers. (Singapore Currency). | Paid up Value. | Year Ends. | Latest Quotation. | Dividend for Last Year. | Int. Div. to Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alor Gajahs | $1 | Sept. | $4.40 | 65 p. c. | 40 p. c. |
| Ayer Panas | $5 | Jan. | $12.40 | 25 p. c. | — |
| Glenealy | $1 | Oct. | $2.60 | 30 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Kedah | $1 | April | $4.10 | 55 p. c. | — |
| Kempas | $2 | June | $9.25 | 40 p. c. | 25 p. c. |
| Malaka Pinda | $1 | Aug. | $3.05 | 30 p. c. | 20 p. c. |
| Malakoff | $2 | Dec. | $4.95 e.d. | 30 p. c. | 15 p. c. |
| New Serendah | $2 | Dec. | $4.80 | 25 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Sandycroft | $2 | Jan. | $4.60 | 30 p. c. | 5 p. c. |
| Tapah | $10 | Dec. | $23.00 | 35 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Plantation Rubber in London | | | 2/9 | | |

**VERNON & SMYTH.** Share Brokers.

## COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| | September 22nd |
|---|---|
| On London.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 3/2⅞ |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 3/3 |
| Bank Bills at 30 days' sight | 3/3⅛ |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight | 3/3⅜ |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight | 3/4⅛ |
| Documentary Bills 4 months' sight | 3/4⅛ |
| On Paris.— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 449 |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight | 451 |
| On New York.— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 77⅜ |
| Credits at 60 days' sight | — |
| On Bombay.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | — |
| Bank Bills, on demand | nom. |
| On Calcutta.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | — |
| Bank bills, on demand | nom. |
| On Shanghai.— | |
| Bank Bills, at sight | nom. |
| Private, 30 days' sight | — |
| On Yokohama.—On demand | 150⅜ |
| On Manila.—On demand—Pesos | 154½ |
| On Singapore.—On demand | 137⅜ |
| On Batavia.—On demand | 183½ |
| On Haiphong.—On demand | 4⅛ % pm.s. |
| On Saigon.—On demand | 4⅛ % pm s. |
| On Bangkok.—On demand | 47⅛ |
| Sovereign, Bank's Buying Rate | $ 6.05 s. |
| Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael | $44.40 |
| Bar Silver, per oz | 56d. |

Subsidiary Coins.

| | | per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| Hongkong | 20 cents. pieces | $0.00 Premium |
| Hongkong | 10 „ | $0.11 „ |
| Canton | 20 „ | $0.35 Discount |
| Canton | 10 „ | $0.00 „ |

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Noon—Tai Sun Insurance and Banking Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

TO-NIGHT

8 p.m.—Fireworks at Happy Retreat.

Wednesday, 26th Sept.:—

5.30 p.m.—Kowloon Cricket Club, Annual General Meeting.

5.30 p.m.—Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, Annual General Meeting in the City Hall.

Thursday, 27th Sept.:—

12.15 p.m.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Saturday, 29th Sept.:—

Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Monday, 1st Oct.:—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.


# VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

## THE NEW HIGH GRADE

IN PACKETS OF 20

# VALO

IN TINS OF 50

PACKED SPECIALLY FOR MILITARY MESSES.

## LOOK FOR THE YELLOW AND BLACK LABEL.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [15

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Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

**Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.**

**Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.**

**Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.**

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

**WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,**

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

[27

## BANKS

### BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (½ Paid up) ... ... France 45,000,000 (1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot,
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. No. 2252.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [635

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... ... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... ... ... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141

## BANKS

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... ... ... $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver ... ... ... $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, C. S. Cubbay, Esq.
F. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | ... ... | £1,500,000 |
| Subscribed „ | ... ... | 1,125,000 |
| Paid-up „ | ... ... | 562,500 |
| Reserve Fund „ | ... ... | 600,000 |

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay Galle Karachi Penang
Calcutta Hongkong Kota Bhara Rangoon
Colombo Howrah KualaLumpur Shanghai
Delhi Kandy Madras Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887

## BANKS

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | ... ... | Yen 20,000,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | ... ... | „ 17,500,000 |
| Reserve Funds | ... ... | „ 5,390,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEN, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE SOMRABAIA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1917. [600

### THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | ... ... | $60,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | ... ... ... | $10,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Taitung, Taikiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Welchow, Shaohsin Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsuhsien Linshi, Lintsing, Taishen, Yihtsai Huiming, Chefoo, Taingtao. TAITUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Changchow, Antung. CANTON. KUEIYANG, PEKING, Kaifeng Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Remittance.
Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [839


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